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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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23 March 1984

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PLANNING MINISTER UNVEILS 1984 NATIONAL PLAN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21-24 Feb 84

[Text of address by Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento to the seventh session of the People's Assembly, in Luanda in late January 1984]

[21 Feb 84 p 2]

[Text] The National Plan for 1984 was presented and approved during the proceedings of the seventh session of the People's Assembly, which ended on 26 January in the "10 December" Palace, in Luanda.

On that occasion, this newspaper provided the readers with a detailed report of the proceedings, with particular emphasis on matters of more immediate general interest, presented in summary.

Obviously, however, the interest in the matters which were discussed did not end with the assembly session. They are of continuing importance, since what the people's representatives discussed will affect the life of the country in the coming months.

Hence we have decided to focus on the National Plan for 1984. In the certainty of presenting the plan as briefly and completely as possible, we begin today by reprinting the address delivered to the assembly by Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning, in which he presented, analyzed and explained certain aspects of the national plan. Because of its length, the address will be presented in several editions.

Herewith, then, the address by this high official of our government.

Comrade President,

Esteemed Deputies:

In the name of the Council of Ministers, I present for your consideration the draft bill for the 1984 National Plan, indicating the major economic goals to be achieved and also proposing a series of tasks and measures to insure their implementation.

It is important to bear in mind that the draft plan presented at this time continues to be of an emergency nature, because we are still bound by the circumstances which led to the MPLA-Party Central Committee resolution of 19 February 1983, in which it was determined to "turn the National Plan into a General Emergency Plan for 1983, with the primary goal of confronting the aggravation of the country's economic-financial and military situation, through the concentration and more rational use of the existing resources and capabilities."

Since we have not yet achieved sufficient results in the process of integrating all the factors contributing to the implementation of the emergency programs, in 1984 we must continue the work of explaining the programs in detail, to insure that all the agencies and enterprises involved in their execution have a precise understanding of the extent and scope of their respective responsibilities and will meet their priorities with the funds allocated to them. It should also be noted that the Emergency Programs do not constitute an activity apart from the tasks established in the plan, but are an essential component, to which the available resources must be directed and which should represent the initiation of a more integrated and coordinated management, with the effective cooperation of all the sectors involved.

The proposed production levels are higher than those achieved in 1983 and are consistent with the country's potential, particularly with the level of foreign exchange reserves available for the acquisition of raw materials and other imported items.

The draft plan gives special attention to the need to limit the growth of the foreign debt to permissible levels for the national economy, to preserve the financial capacity to meet future commitments that will arise in later phases of implementation of the programs.

In the introduction to the bill now presented, the comrade deputies will find the qualitative guidelines regarding the economic policy goals, indicating the major objectives and directives for economic and social policy and the principal tasks and measures in implementation of the plan.

International Economic Relations

Regarding international economic relations, the draft plan calls for exports to achieve a gross value of 60 billion kwanzas, an increase of 19 percent over the estimated receipts for 1983 and 34 percent above the figure achieved in 1982. Some 90.2 percent of these receipts will come from the petroleum sector, 5 percent from diamonds and 4.6 percent from coffee.

Imports, excluding equipment and other capital goods, are planned at 24.7 billion kwanzas, about 5 percent more than the planned figure for 1983.

In the plan proposal for contracting foreign manpower and technical assistance, the Exchange Budget sets a limit of 3 billion kwanzas to cover cooperants' wages and expenses deriving from technical assistance contracts among companies in 1984, maintaining the same level as that planned for 1983.

The proposed Exchange Budget was based on the expected receipts from exports and recourse to short-, medium- and long-range credit consistent with the country's debt situation.

Thus the foreign exchange appropriations have been based on the needs to offset the deficit in domestic production to supply the people, to acquire technical equipment and technical assistance, to make investments and to cover other expenses necessary to insure the functioning of socio-economic activity at the levels planned for production and provision of services in 1984.

Market Distribution

Regarding market distribution, the plan calls for about 71.3 billion (71,306.6 million) kwanzas in essential goods, both imported and domestically produced, and hotel services to be made available to the people. This represents an increase in the value of retail marketing in relation to the previous year.

In the food category, increased consumption is foreseen for the following products: rice (18.4 percent), beans (18.3 percent), cornmeal (7.3 percent), bread (17.4 percent), fresh fish (19 percent), dried and half-cured fish (3.6 percent), fresh meat (23.6 percent), powdered milk (16.4 percent), margarine (22.7 percent), sugar (19.1 percent) and cookies (23.1 percent).

On the other hand, there will be a decrease in the consumption of canned fish and condensed milk (13.3 percent), because of the need to insure supplies of these two products to the defense and security forces.

The increase in planned consumption of the above-mentioned products also reflects the efforts planned for 1984 in aid to the hotel network, restaurants and similar establishments and workers' cafeterias, justifying the 16.8-percent increase in the retail market volume for the categories "foodstuffs for direct sale to the public" and "food served in public establishments."

In the category "Beverages and Tobaccos," increases are planned for wine and fermented beverages (2.0 percent) and distilled spirits (2.8 percent) over the 1983 plan.

In the category "Hygiene and Cleaning Products," a 3.8 percent increase is scheduled for common soap.

In the category "Other Consumer Items," there are plans to supply the public with hardware and tools, trinkets, notions, etc.... An increase over 1983 is also planned for the following products: radios (31 percent), bicycles (18.6 percent) and kerosene lamps (23.3 percent).

Within the total retail marketing system, the range of goods considered in 1983 as destined for rural marketing will represent 6.5 billion kwanzas, higher than the 1983 figure.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this supply plan was drafted with the serious economic crisis in mind and is linked to the strategy to meet the following goals:

- a) To the extent possible, to meet the consumer needs of institutions;
- b) To insure a supply of merchandise to support the development of the food service industry;
- c) To improve the situation in the interior of the country.

[22 Feb 84 p 2]

Rural Marketing

Regarding rural marketing, in 1984 we must continue to initiate and develop new forms of rural marketing, overcoming the problems deriving from the transfer of responsibility for this activity to the domestic trade sector.

Coffee and livestock marketing merits more careful attention from the agencies involved in this highly complicated process, calling for a collective effort, both at the level of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the government and its economic organs.

Coffee marketing in 1984 cannot be dissociated from problems involved in the processing, placement and delivery of the coffee produced not only in 1984 but also in the last 3 years.

With regard to beef marketing, it must be borne in mind that the satisfaction of consumer needs will depend on our success in production, since 60 percent of the domestic beef will be produced by individual raisers.

The organs of local government, primarily the commissions, will continue to play a decisive role in this process, since they have the major responsibility for stimulating, supervising and monitoring production.

The volume of goods for rural marketing must be adjusted to the political and military situation in each province, and here the provincial authorities and the Provincial Supply Commission play a relevant and determining role.

The experience gained in 1983 demonstrated that it is not a matter of establishing a fixed stock specifically for rural marketing, but of implementing a general supply plan that will enable the rural marketing system to function without interruptions.

Finally, it is imperative that everyone involved in the rural marketing process effectively meet his responsibilities in seeing that the planned quantities and types of products reach the proper place at the proper time.

Petroleum

As we have seen, the production plan continues to reflect the preeminence of the petroleum sector as the source of revenue which will make it possible to insure a particular level of foreign exchange receipts. The planned production for 1984 is about 71.8 million barrels of crude oil and 1.8 million barrels of gasoline. For the former, this represents a 15-percent increase over the 1983 plan. Of this production, 10.5 million barrels of crude oil will be processed in the country, which will enable a 5-percent increase over the 1983 plan in the production of refined products.

Manufacturing

An increase in production over 1983 is also planned for the manufacturing industry, with heavy industry showing the greatest rate of growth.

The food industry is expected to show the least growth in relation to 1983, since it is linked with the agriculture sector and is significantly affected by the problems in that sector, so we can conclude that any increase in the industrial production of some basic items will depend on the resolution of problems in the agricultural-livestock sector, failing which we will remain almost totally dependent on imports.

The planned value of industrial production of construction materials, supervised by the Construction Ministry, is 1.7 billion (1,732,130,100) kwanzas, representing a growth in value over the 1983 estimate.

Regarding production in tonnage, the planned figure for cement is noteworthy: 350,000 tons, or 300,000 tons by CIMANGOLA and 50,000 tons by ENCIME.

Fishing

For the fishing sector, the estimated catch for 1983 was 168,114 tons, or 75 percent of the planned goal (224,000 tons). The most significant reason for the diminished catch was the failure of the national fleet to meet its quota. In 1983, the catch by the national fleet amounted to only 75,890 tons, or 33 percent short of the plan (114,000 tons) and 26 percent short of the catch in 1982 (102,630 tons). For 1984, the total planned catch by the national and foreign fleets has been set at 215,437 tons, which represents a growth over the estimated catch in 1983. The quota for the national fleet is set at 105,437 tons, or 39 percent more than the estimated 1983 catch.

Analyzing the development of the fish processing sector, we concluded that production of dried fish in 1983 exceeded the goal established in the plan by 7 percent, whereas production levels for the other products fell short of the planned quotas. The catch was smaller than planned, and the shortage of tin cans and some other problems in the sector were also indicated as reasons. For 1984, the planned production quotas are much higher than the estimated production in 1983, notably for frozen, dried and half-cured fish (45 percent).

Salt production in the fishing sector declined [in 1983] in relation to 1982, and was 21 percent short of the planned figure. For 1984, the plan calls for total production of 75,000 tons of salt, or an increase of 118 percent over the 1983 estimate; the fishing sector is expected to produce 71,860 tons of salt.

We want to emphasize the need for greater effort and participation by the local structures in the management and organization of fishing sector activities, particularly in the production of salt and of canned fish; the country is forced to import the latter product in large quantities and at very high prices on the international market.

Farm Production

The goals for agricultural production are set down for the major products and have been established in accordance with the objectives of the emergency program for the year, and also bearing in mind the current political and military situation, which strongly affects agricultural activity. We are also indicating quotas for commercial production by region, to facilitate supervision and control by the local organs.

During 1984, decisive action must be taken to stimulate the agricultural-livestock sector in particular, not only by implementing the provisions of the Emergency Program for Increased Food production and the Rural Marketing Program, particularly those provisions which pertain to the functioning of the Provincial Supply Commission, but also by insuring the essential coordination between the military forces and the agricultural and livestock agencies, both with regard to the security of the production units and the respective production means and to the placement of the products on the market.

[23 Feb 84 p 2]

In planning production for the construction sector, a group of specific works has been considered for 1984, the objective being to execute the building plans in the various programs and to continue with construction which was begun in previous years. The gross value of planned construction--7,285,605,000 kwanzas--takes into account the levels attained in previous years by companies in the sector of the traditional technology. The high growth rate (191 percent) planned in relation to the 1983 estimate reflects the gradual introduction of new techniques in prefabrication; the materials for the major projects are already assured and are compatible with the levels planned for the debt service.

In the transportation area, an increase of 37.4 percent is planned for all transportation provided by the companies in the Transportation Ministry. Generally speaking, the levels achieved in 1983 were lower than those in 1982, for the following reasons:

- Deficient maintenance of the existing equipment;
- Inadequate use of the various means of transport in the sector;

--The political-military situation in the country, with the increase in acts of sabotage by the enemy.

In terms of gross value, the volume of activity in the transport and communications sector will reach about 16.7 (16,689.1 million) kwanzas, with emphasis on highway and air traffic, which should bring in 64.8 percent of the total planned receipts for the sector.

[?Highway] shipping should show an increase over 1982 and an increase of 19.9 percent over the 1983 estimate, with the planned use of 30.6 percent of the fleet; in other words, of a fleet of 1,125 vehicles, only 344 will be in operation.

Urban and interurban bus transportation will increase 71.6 percent over 1983, with 38 percent of the fleet in operation, which means that of the 314 buses in the sector, 133 units will be in use. National and international air travel should increase by 30.5 percent over 1983. Railway passenger transport is expected to increase 13.4 percent in relation to the 1983 estimate.

Regarding electric power, the estimated figures for 1983 and 1984 took into account the trend registered in previous years in the various systems and stations, as well as increased consumption as a result of the entry into operation of TEXTANG II and the rehabilitation of Siderurgia Nacional [National Steel Company] and CIMANGOLA [Angolan Cement Company]. In the particular case of the thermoelectric power stations, specific actions have been planned to regulate the fuel supply and to deal with the shortage of parts, so that the thermoelectric power stations can contribute more to overall production. They merit special attention, because the Huambo and Biopio thermoelectric power stations have made possible a continuous supply of electric power to Huambo and Benguela provinces, the country's two principal economic centers, after Luanda.

Regarding social services, we see that admissions in the 1984/1985 school year are expected to reach [text illegible] students at all levels of education [text illegible]. It is also expected that 1,654 students will be graduated from intermediate schools in 1984, a growth of 63 percent over 1983.

In the health sector, actions are planned for 1984 to improve the country's medical-health situation, particularly in the following areas:

- Overall organization of the National Health Service;
- Improved human resources management;
- Medical-health insurance for workers in priority enterprises;
- Expansion and development of physical rehabilitation activities.

Health education campaigns are also planned, to make the public and the various entities aware of the need to continuously promote a healthier environment and improved nutrition, as well as the importance of personal hygiene and cleanliness.

This year about 15,500 beds in hospitals and other facilities will be available for care, and health services will be provided by a technical corps, both Angolan

and foreign, of 700 physicians, 10,500 nurses and other technical cadres in auxiliary activities.

[24 Feb 84 p 2]

To enable the effective implementation of our goals in the housing sector, these actions are planned:

--Creation or organization of five building conservation enterprises in Benguela, Malanje, Huila and Kwanza-Sul provinces;

--Measures to permit the evacuation of buildings in a very poor state of repair from abuse, and to initiate their reconstruction and restoration.

In planning the resources needed for production, in the category of technical-material supplies emphasis was given to reconciling the need for materials for the production process with the predicted financial resources at the country's disposal, particularly foreign exchange.

[Portion of text evidently deleted.]

Of this number, 474,000 workers, or 79 percent of the estimated total, will constitute the labor force in the productive sectors.

Expenditures for wages are expected to reach 70.07 billion kwanzas, an increase of 25 percent over the 1983 estimate.

Comrade Deputies:

In the investment area, the various undertakings have been classified in two categories--first and second priority--according to whether or not they contribute to the achievement of short- or medium-range objectives in implementation of emergency programs. Priority was also given to undertakings which are in an advanced stage of execution, in order to minimize waste of resources. Thus, considering the serious situation which the country is experiencing and bearing in mind our construction and installation capacity and the foreign debt, the ceiling on investments with OGE [General State Budget] funds was set at 14 billion kwanzas.

It was also established that investments must not add more than 19.7 million kwanzas to the foreign debt. In addition [portion of text illegible], the necessary measures must be taken to obtain financing under advantageous conditions. To this end, an attempt should be made to integrate investment activities in inter-governmental cooperation accords.

Of the figure allocated in the OGE for investment, about 1.6 million kwanzas should finance investments of a local nature, as shown on the last page of the document.

Comrade Deputies:

I would also like to mention and explain some aspects of this draft plan which I consider important and which have sometimes been misunderstood.

1. The nation's first priority is defense. This means that not all the country's resources are available to implement the plan, but only those remaining after our defense needs are met.

2. It is essential that a supply of goods is assured for the people, both for the workers in priority enterprises and the rural workers, whose capacity to produce a surplus could greatly benefit the country. Distribution, which will be conducted in accordance with the respective emergency programs, is an essential factor in restoring the functioning of the country's economic machinery, in insuring the continuing growth of domestic production and in overcoming the problems created by speculation and "black marketing." (To this end, increased imports of many essential products are planned.)

3. Even avoiding undue optimism regarding foreign exchange receipts and limiting expenses as much as possible, the plan cannot be implemented unless we improve our capacity to manage the debt and make a greater effort to obtain foreign financing with credit terms suited to the nature of the undertakings to be financed; programs offered by the socialist countries should be utilized wherever technically possible.

4. The basic factor in the development process and the essential factor in recovering from the crisis is the human factor ; the worker must be guaranteed access to basic and advanced training and a just manpower policy, to promote greater productivity and to improve the nation's technical capacity.

5. The emergency programs do not constitute an activity apart from the tasks established in the plan, but are an essential component of the plan and should serve to initiate a more integrated and coordinated form [of management], with the effective cooperation of all the sectors involved; the manpower, particularly skilled manpower, and the budget and exchange resources should be allocated as soon as the final version of each detailed emergency program is drafted and approved.

In conclusion , I would like to say that, despite the shortcomings and omissions that are to be expected at this stage in the process of developing a new planning system, the 1984 National Plan and the emergency programs which are a decisive part of that plan constitute an attempt to use the available resources more rationally, to improve the efficiency of the new management systems and to generate a new spirit, a spirit of "emergency" with regard to the political-military situation, so that the economy can support the war and the war can protect the economy, closely linking production and defense in this year 1984.

MPLA YOUTH LEADER CALLS FOR MORE POLITICAL, PARTY AWARENESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Benguela--The provincial secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth recently held an assembly which reviewed the work carried out during the period 1981-1983, which was considered positive.

In an interview granted to this newspaper, Joaquim Frederico de Almeida, provincial secretary of the aforementioned secretariat, said that more could be accomplished if the members of that youth organization demonstrated a greater spirit of dynamism as well as greater party and political awareness.

Benguela Province has about 5,274 members in the Party Youth, 966 of whom are girls, and 460 units which are the grassroots organizations. The latter have encountered problems of various kinds because they do not have the necessary sense of responsibility toward the tasks that are assigned to them. They do not take an active part in their respective production centers, which leads to the demoralization of its members.

Considering this situation, procedures have been established, with the inclusion of leaders in the grassroots organization together with an organizational offensive the basic task of which is to approve the regular members.

That provincial secretariat has as the prospect of increasing the recreational, cultural and sports activities to occupy the free time of the youth, as well as participating in the national reconstruction plan with the construction of urgent projects thus giving priority to the Ministry of Education in the construction of schools.

Further on, Joaquim de Almedia said that the vacation plans in Benguela Province achieved many successes, stressing as an example the case of students who were involved in the plans and, after they were concluded, joined in the work decided upon.

With regard to youth work in the education sector, that leader considered it quite negative because it is a difficult sector, especially in the third level schools where a great lack of discipline on the part of the pupils prevails notwithstanding the fact that there are already some teachers included in the patriotic framework.

PROVINCIAL PARTY LEADERSHIP TERMED 'WEAK'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] Lwena--The Second Moxico Provincial Party Conference concluded its proceedings yesterday in the city of Lwena, at which time radical changes in the composition of its control and executive commissions were announced.

The conference, the closing session of which was presided over by the Central Committee secretary for organization, Lucio Lara, who has already returned to Luanda, undertook a review of the party activities carried out in the province during the 2-year period 1981-1983 and approved with changes the reports presented by the control and executive commissions which have now completed their term.

Among the documents approved was a vast plan of activities which should be fulfilled in the 2-year period 1983-1985 by the new members of the Party Provincial Committee, expressions of support for the Central Committee and repudiation of South African aggression, praise for the fighters who defended the municipality of Luau, and a message of condolence to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR over the death of Yuriy Andropov.

The conference was held about 2 months later than the other provinces because in Moxico the party structures have not always carried out energetically the directives of the central organs of the part.

Some analytical documents in this conference termed as "very weak" the political-ideological work carried out thus far in the municipal capital of the province. Lwena was indicated as being the municipality with the highest percentage of "errors of conduct among the members of the party."

In the report presented by the expired control commission, it was stated that the spirit of laissez-faire, political intrigue, rumors, slander, ideological confusion and self-indulgence, among other things, were manifest in the relations among some members of the then Party Provincial Committee.

This behavior was presented and justified as being the product of a certain "inexperience in the work of party control and the tendency to cover up errors," which were exploited by the enemy, infiltrating the agents.

During the last 20 months, according to the same report, there was weak performance on the part of the party leadership in Moxico and for that reason, during that period, there was no harmony and operational connection between the party and government structures and mass and social organizations.

According to the report presented by the control commission, the situation "improved considerably after September of last year when the new and present coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee, Major Joao Lourenco, was presented."

In his speech at the closing session of the conference, the Party Central Committee secretary for organization, Lucio Lara, appealed to the new members of the Party Provincial Committee to put forth their best efforts and comply with "party directives as much as possible."

He recognized that, with its long tradition of combativeness, Moxico Province "has received the special attention it deserved from the central organs of the government." He also referred to the war climate that prevails in southern Angola, the pseudo-withdrawal of the South African troops and the fight against the armed counterrevolution.

After referring to the logistic, material and political-diplomatic support that the Angolan people have offered SWAPO, Lucio Lara denounced the presence of mercenary forces in Moxico Province which are engaged in subversive actions.

Lucio Lara concluded his speech declaring that he is certain that "the new leadership team of the provincial party will seek, together with the central organs of the party, the government, and through interprovincial contacts, to promote a coordinated fight against the armed reaction and then turn toward the socio-economic tasks."

Central-level party officials as well as the highest ranking military officers of the province participated in the working sessions of this conference.

8711
CSO:3442/291

INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS DECRIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Luis Ferreira]

[Text] The provincial delegate for housing, Pedro Santana, told a reporting team from our newspaper that the problem of distribution of the few homes we have available is a little complex due to the fact that Saurimo is a small city and the number of homes is less than the number of inhabitants. That is why when we assign homes, we give priority to transferred officials and cooperation aides, without failing to pay diligent attention to the people, within our capabilities.

"In the field of construction," he continued, "the settlers only had half a dozen individuals who worked for themselves and did not include the overall needs of the population in general. This situation is becoming aggravated more and more inasmuch as no homes for the population have been built since 1975."

In the meantime, one can see the concern of the provincial delegation for construction to build some prefabricated homes, within its capabilities. At the present time, their completion is governed by the lack of construction materials. This fact, of which no one is unaware, is being aggravated even more due to the political-military situation that prevails, particularly in the province, which causes the population residing in the interior to come to live in the capital. In this way, the flow of population into the provincial capital increased and the capability of construction to respond to needs of the people was surpassed.

But it is well to stress here that Lunda-Sul Province is one of the least supported as regards the distribution of construction materials and other goods vitally needed in that sector.

For this reason, almost all provincial organs are facing problems of various types that clash with the needs of the population. Unlike the other provinces in the country, in Lunda-Sul no one can build his own home since there is not construction material for everybody.

Plans for the Current Year

With regard to the work plan for the current year, the provincial delegate for housing said that "there is a plan to restore about 114 dwellings but that work is dependent on the availability of construction materials such as bricks, cement and iron, among other things." That official said also that at the present time the sector he heads controls 1,045 dwellings throughout the whole province, among them 546 R/C's [expression unknown] 76 attached homes and 316 apartments.

The remaining housing units (36 of the R/C type, 24 attached and 5 apartments) belong to the municipality of Cacolo, recently liberated by the glorious FAPLA from the murderous fury of the enemy, who destroyed a large part of them. The municipality of Dala has 28 dwellings of the R/C type and 6 attached, while the municipality of Muconda has only 8 dwellings under its charge.

Imprint a New Dynamics to Cope with the Housing Problem

A new dynamics for the solution of the housing problem in Lunda-Sul Province should be augmented by the central organs connected with that sector because it is important to point out that while the municipality of Cacolo alone has a population estimated at 27,300 inhabitants, it has only 65 dwellings, a very small number to satisfy the current needs of the population.

In the meantime, if we consider that 50 percent of such homes belong to state organs with headquarters in the municipality, we can easily see how knotty is the housing problem in the province.

It is necessary, therefore, that the minimum conditions be created so as to make it possible for the people to build their own homes as long as they respect the limits allocated by the appropriate organs. This would permit the rapid solution of the housing problem and enable the people to contribute to its solution. It is also imperative to point out that in order for this work to be successful, it is necessary for the construction delegation to pay greater attention to acquiring construction material.

8711

CSO: 3442/291

WORK ON TRANSGABONESE RAILWAY KEEPING TO SCHEDULE

Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Outlet channel for mining and forestry wealth, backbone of the economic development of the country by the opening-up of the interior, the Transgabonese railway is advancing full steam towards the end of the line, which is the Franceville station.

In order to check on the progress of the work the first vice-prime minister, Minister of Transportation Mr George Rawiri, and his close collaborators, in particular Oetra General Director Mr Charles Tsiba, visited, on 2 and 3 Feb, the construction sites in the sectors Booué-Ivindo-Lassio-Lastourville and Franceville-Moanda.

The work is progressing according to schedule, said Mr Georges Rawiri. In fact, in the section Booué-Lassio, 55 percent of the work has been completed while in the sector Lastourville-Lassio only 30 percent has been done.

The sector of the Lassio will be started during the long dry season after completion of access roads and of the planning stage. The Ivindo-Lassio junction point is in fact situated 80 km from Booué and 60 km from Lastourville. However, the railway tunnels and bridges should be completely finished by January 1985 so that the use of the rail track could take off again from Booué before October 1984.

The laying of the track will therefore have to cross the Lassio towards the end of May 1985. By then, Eurotrag will have proceeded to the laying of the telecommunication cable which will start to operate again from Booué in August 1984.

The Lastourville sector is also going full speed ahead and the building of the Lastourville camp, the most important base of the second section, proceeds at a steady pace. Accessory construction of which there are two along this line (Milolé and Ogooué 5) will be completed by March and May 1984, while the track-laying should reach Lastourville in December 1985. Meanwhile, the COGADIF company and its subcontractor, Les Chantiers Modernes, have started construction work on the road bridge of Lastourville. The concrete construction should begin in April 1984. The bridge is to be opened towards the end of 1985. It should be pointed out, however, that the service road linking Booué to Lastourville will be completed next April.

A 55 Percent Increase

More encouraging, the laying of rails from the Franceville station in the direction of Moanda will start next mid-May, according to the first vice-prime minister. The Ogooué 6 bridge outside the Franceville station will be completed within the next three months. As it is, an enormous pile of cross-ties can be seen at the station. But before all this, the Eurotrag technicians will carry out the correction of the bend in the road to allow for the length of the rails (8 m) which will soon be transported to the construction site.

On the Franceville-Moanda line the work is going forward normally and to avoid any delay in the completion scheduled for 1987 the stocks of materials will be increased by 55 percent. The foundations of the bridge over the Lebombi are being built. Construction of that bridge will take a year, estimate the technicians.

Apart from the railway, a center of professional training will be established close to the Franceville station so as to make available to OCTRA personnel qualified for maintenance since, as pointed out by one of the work yard technicians, the Gabonese people lack a railway tradition. The Franceville center will ensure ongoing training of young Gabonese and a recycling of the agents and staffs of Office of the Transgabonese Railway (OCTRA).

In conclusion, the first vice-prime minister, Mr Georges Rawiri, said that he was highly satisfied with the work done in all the construction sites visited, despite the difficulties encountered on the terrain, notably the swamps and the "pelites" (swelling matter causing instability of shoulders). Hence, as the EUROTRAG officials emphasized, the need to take special precautions throughout the planning and the execution of the projects, if prohibitive maintenance costs are to be avoided.

8696

CSO: 3400/698

WORKERS ORGANIZE TO GUARANTEE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS TO CONSUMERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] A program intended to make it possible for workers to regain control of production through their participation in the preparation and implementation of distribution plans will be launched soon in all production sectors. The main purpose of this project, to be coordinated among the party's rank-and-file structures and trade unions, is to make it possible for products and other articles to effectively reach consumers.

According to the report of the latest meeting of the OTM held in the national capital, the implementation of this project is in response to the fact that thus far the participation of workers in the preparation and execution of distribution plans has been almost nil.

In the opinion of the assistant director of the GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning], the deficient participation of workers in this process is the result of the likewise deficient operation of control commissions established in enterprises. For, as he said, one of their functions is to establish the conditions for workers to actively participate in the preparation and implementation of distribution plans.

In this regard, the GOAM assistant director said: "This is because most workers produce but do not know where their production goes. Thus they often ask about the destination of their production, since it does not always appear in the markets of the areas in which they live."

According to the report of the recent OTM meeting, assuring the performance of such work requires enterprise structures (administrations, party cells and production councils) to exercise the sensitivity required by the nature of the matter. By exercising such sensitivity, it will be possible to launch a project for mobilizing workers so that they will understand the importance of their participation.

Participation in Preparation of Production Plan Not Enough

"Our country's workers are participating in the preparation of production plans, which is a step forward, but this is not enough. The worker must know the destination of his production," Amos Matsinhe said in specific reference to some questions asked by workers about the reason for the absence of their production in markets.

Since Enterprises Are in Control...

Sabado Raimundo of the Production Councils in Oil and Soap Manufacturing (FASOL), urged to make a statement about the kind of control exercised therein, and particularly about the distribution of products taken up by warehousemen, added after referring to the existence of a program already familiar to warehousemen, that the situation presents fewer problems for the city of Maputo.

"This situation is a result of the fact that there are commissions and structures in the capital which directly control the process. However, the case is not the same in districts. For those areas, although goods are accompanied by the respective bills of consignment and other documentation, we do not have any mechanism to enable us to accompany the product to the consumer," Raimundo said.

Our interviewee also added that at the district level, the responsibility for control of quotas is the job of local structures. "In my opinion, factories (those supplying warehousemen directly) should establish conditions for adding to districts an element that would be in charge of controlling the distribution process," he added.

11915

CSO: 3442/96

DOMESTICALLY MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS GRADUALLY REPLACING IMPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Lourenco Jossias: "Steel Construction Enterprise Saves Country Thousands in Foreign Exchange"]

[Excerpt] During his visit to the District of Machava, Aurelio Manhica, member, Central Committee, and secretary for the Department of Mobilization and Propaganda, in the city committee, went to ECOME [Steel Construction Enterprise], an enterprise specializing in the manufacture of various steel parts, like hoes, [illegible word in original], heavy-tonnage truck bodies, and others which, by virtue of their importance, have made that factory a strategic unit.

During his visit to the factory's installations, Aurelio Manhica was able to see for himself the great job the factory is doing through the initiative of the workers and the management who, in spite of the lack of raw materials, were not discouraged and through their knowledge helped make sure that the factory would not completely come to a halt.

With 597 workers, divided into 6 divisions, ECOME as a matter of fact is a school in which people learn to overcome difficulties, making use of the few available resources and considering the individual as a main factor in the work to be done.

According to explanations given by the management, some factory sections have been closed down because they do not have the raw material necessary for operation. The raw material, which was expected almost a year ago, has still not arrived, thus seriously harming factory plans.

Major divisions thus have their machinery standing idle and that harms the work of the company; there is therefore a lack of hoes, shovels, and other working tools for farmers.

Learning through Difficulties

In spite of these difficulties, ECOME workers go to their jobs, doing what has to be done, cleaning the installations of their factory, and developing their initiatives.

Both the management and the workers in general understand that the difficulties constitute an opportunity for learning to use available resources which in the past had been looked down upon, a worker revealed.

Various items previously imported are now being made at ECOME, an enterprise which learned from its difficulties.

In response to the urging from the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, ECOME workers opened a farm, an agricultural unit in which all workers participate. The initiative was praised by Aurelio Manhica who said that it was aimed not only at producing the food necessary for self-sufficiency but also to keep those workers busy whose sections are idle.

"This is a gigantic effort which we were able to observe here at ECOME. We want to congratulate you," the secretary for the mobilization and propaganda department of the city committee summarized his feelings.

Since this big enterprise did not yet have a party cell, Aurelio Manhica said that it is important and urgent to establish this unit officially since it will have to get the workers organized for the national reconstruction effort.

On that occasion he announced the creation of a party structural organization commission which will have to prepare for the official establishment of the cell in the enterprise by March.

With a rather small militia unit, ECOME will have to make a selection among its best workers and more groups will have to be trained politically and militarily.

5058

CS0: 3442/294

LABOR COUNCIL DISCUSSES NEED, MEANS TO INCREASE FUNDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Discussing in particular matters associated with the question of the origin of funds and the members' dues, the speeches delivered by those participating in the work session of the Central Council of the Mozambican Workers Organization [OTM] at that meeting were concentrated on the need for seeking other means for procuring revenue for the organization's funds, based upon the principle that the latter cannot "live" on the dues alone.

It was from this standpoint that they cited as an urgent requirement the accomplishment of an effort at taking inventory of everything that might generate revenue. Included therein, according to the members of that entity (those who commented on the issue), was the importance of making ostensibly nonproductive work possibly succeed in procuring both monetary revenue and that of different types.

One of those commenting, who was specific, noted that in programing moves, for example, the economic results thereof should be borne in mind, "because only in this way will it be possible to cover the costs."

As the various speakers at the session on the budget and program of action for this year stated, the need to adopt such measures has been imposed by the growth of the organization, which cannot continue as it has at other times.

Training the Cadres Economically

To address this concern, in the view of those in charge, it has become necessary to train the organization's cadres on various levels; because the achievement of a task of this kind requires of its executors preparation that will ensure the implementation of all the programs associated with the activity.

Inspection of Dues

As the OTM statutes stipulate, the organization's funds come from the dues of its members. On this basis, it is necessary to undertake a stringent inspection of the process of paying the dues.

Based upon previous experience, which has not always brought the desired results, the participants in the second session of the OTM Central Council are of the

opinion that, in order to guarantee that the payments will actually be made, there are two hypotheses present: one, which would consist of making the workers who are members of the unions aware of the fact that they must pay their dues individually; and the second, which would accomplish this through direct deductions from the payrolls.

One of the members of that entity commented: "In the event of the second hypothesis, which I consider more viable, it would be necessary to engage in an effort to mobilize the workers, so that the deductions would be made with their consent."

It was noted that, up until now, there has been slight participation in the payment of dues which, in the view of some of those taking part in the aforementioned meeting, has been caused by the meager mobilization of the workers. On the other hand, there is the problem that the activity branches do not have sufficient capacity to address this need, particularly on the rank and file level.

Commenting during the debate on the matter of deductions made directly from the payrolls to pay the dues, the OTM secretary-general, Augusto Macamo, stated: "We have not succeeded in making the administrations feel that the CPUPs are the unions' representatives in every location."

Augusto Macamo also noted: "On the administrative level, there is still the concept of the old unions; because there is a law in connection with the latter which called for the direct deduction. Hence, we must make that law operate."

The work session yesterday morning was also taken up by the debate on the organization's activity program for this year. At the afternoon session, the participants were divided into several task forces to study the questions which were raised, other constant issues on the agenda and the documents containing the directives on the reorganization of the rank and file organs, the admission of members, dues and the program for the creation of national unions.

2909

CSO: 3442/295

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE LEADER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST RACISM, TRIBALISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Joao Carim^o]

[Text] Combatting racism and tribalism was the predominant theme of the dialogue which Mario Machungo, a member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau and a leader of Zambezia Province, held with the population of Luabo during his recent visit to the district of Chinde. Speaking at the public assembly held in that area, Mario Machungo vigorously denounced expressions of racism, elitism and tribalism contaminating the life of the people, characterizing such expressions as an indirect result of the spirit of servility to imperialism.

The Zambezia Province leader stressed in his speech: "The People's Republic of Mozambique is a free, independent and sovereign country. In our country, our doctrine is to judge men only on the basis of their work, ability and intelligence, and not according to race, tribe, region of origin and creed."

Characterizing racism as one of the main enemies of the Mozambican Revolution, Mario Machungo called on the people to denounce and neutralize any expression of racism and elitism appearing in that area.

Machungo said: "The racists and elitists who still exist in this area are the servants of imperialism, which is trying at all costs to undermine national unity and thus to cloud our view of who is our real enemy. It is therefore necessary to crush and bury such tendencies, which are harmful to our political and social emancipation."

Providing real and vivid examples, Mario da Graca Machungo chronicled the life of the area of Luabo, describing still existent expressions of racism and tribalism as the poison of the seed planted with the help of the Sena Sugar Company, whose aim was social stratification in order to better exploit Mozambicans.

In a profound, objective, clear, analytical and didactic approach, the Zambezia Province leader denounced racism and tribalism as some of the

most important weapons used by Portuguese colonialism/fascism in occupying and exploiting our country.

Warmly applauded by the people, the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member and Zambezia Province leader announced that "Operation Production" would begin soon in that area, an operation which he described as a revolutionary tool for the political and patriotic education of all citizens.

"The smuggler is one of the targets at which 'Operation Production' is aimed. The smuggler is an elitist who enjoys an easy and comfortable life as a result of his exploitation of the people. He is a parasite who lives at the expense of the labor of others; we will therefore not spare him with 'Operation Production,'" Mario Machungo explained to the population, stressing the need for the area of Luabo to organize so that "Operation Production" would truly succeed.

"We want to eliminate the evil of elitism, prejudice and parasitism in our society and to assure the conditions by which all citizens can live in peace and tranquility from their labor. You must therefore take an active part in the struggle by denouncing the enemy," Machungo added.

Racism and Tribalism, our Class Enemies

Pointing to racism and tribalism as our class enemies, the Zambezia Province leader cited expressions of these two evils as clear evidence of imperialism's effort to destabilize our country by assuming one of the aspects of unarmed banditry.

Mario Machungo, who called on the people to denounce any expression of racism and tribalism, also said that it is necessary to convince imperialism that Mozambique is an independent and sovereign country that will never agree to be the domain of imperialist diversion and disorder.

"The present task is economic reconstruction, which can only produce positive results if we live in peace and tranquility, a wish which we are denied by imperialism, which plants its destabilizing agents among us." In urging public vigilance, the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member and Zambezia Province leader said that the development of all agricultural and hydrographic resources in the Luabo area is one of the immediate tasks.

"We must take part in the struggle to eliminate hunger and poverty by organizing ourselves for agricultural production and small projects that produce immediate results. This is the goal of our Fourth Congress, a goal which we must achieve," Machungo stated.

11915
CSO: 3442/96

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE LEADER CRITICIZES FAULTY WORK METHODS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 9

[Article by Joao Carimo]

[Text] Populist methods in political work and the technical-mindedness of officials were the two main factors that jeopardized resumption of the Sombo irrigation project in the district of Chinde in Zambezia Province. In accordance with the plan established for full resumption of that hydro-agricultural project, 300 hectares were to be used for rice growing in the 1983/84 agricultural season. However, only 50 hectares of that area will be put to use this year.

The utilization of 300 hectares in the 1983/84 agricultural season constituted the first stage of resumption of the Sombo irrigation project.

In analyzing the causes which led to jeopardization of that project's resumption, Mario Machungo, a member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau and a Zambezia Province leader, pointed to the erroneous political work carried out by the party's structure in the district of Chinde, the mobilization and training of the population, and the technical-mindedness of officials involved in the project.

Mario Machungo said that the failure to define clear objectives and tasks in mobilizing the population led to the latter not knowing who would benefit from resumption of the irrigation project, which in turn led to the population's weak commitment and participation in the irrigation project's resumption.

Mario Machungo also noted in his analysis: "When we perform political work based on populism, we become convinced that it is enough to hold meetings with the population to confirm that the work is being carried out and that the objective is being achieved. We do not participate or become involved directly in mobilizing the people to carry out the job. We only hold meetings."

In what he described as paternalism ("work by the people") and overevaluation of technology, the Zambezia Province leader criticized the

technical-mindedness of officials who, in underestimating the strength and determination of the people, expected to achieve all of the irrigation works with equipment alone.

"We did not rely on and underrated the strength and determination of the people to solve our problems. We therefore merely voiced rhetoric and affirmed that reclamation of the 300 hectares was a dream, merely an expectation of the Provincial Government," Mario Machungo said, adding that the revolutionary criterion of a technician's work is that he evaluate the ability and experience of the people, combining them with the scientific knowledge and practical experience of experts and technicians who have already demonstrated their know-how.

Better Political Work and Proper Training of Population

The Zambezia Province leader recommended to Chinde district structures that they organize better and proper political work in mobilizing and training the population with a view to irrigation of the designated 300 hectares.

"We know that technical support is necessary, but first and foremost, it is necessary to induce the people to produce their own wealth, in order to protect it," the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member said.

It should be noted that the Sombo irrigation project in the district of Chinde is one of five hydroagricultural projects of this kind to be resumed this year in Zambezia Province.

Considering the large size of Zambezia Province, the irrigation project encompasses an area of nearly 1,600 hectares, representing almost one-half of the entire area of Sombo available for growing rice.

The project was started in the 1970's by the DAF (Directorate of Agriculture and Forests), which abandoned it in 1978. The conclusions of agrological and hydroagricultural studies made by the DAF revealed the possibility of quickly obtaining rice through irrigated harvests from February to July.

More than 1,000 families could have irrigated machambas [collective farms] for the entire year with the Sombo irrigation project, since according to the same conclusions, there are about 39 million cubic meters of water which could be distributed during a spring tide at a height of 0.10 meter over the entire area of 3,850 hectares, representing the total area available for agriculture in the region.

11915

CSO: 3442/96

GANG OF THIEVES CAUGHT BY MAPUTO VIGILANCE GROUPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 83 p 1

Article by Hilario Cossa

Text A 10-member gang of thieves and forgers of passports and other documents stolen from miners has been broken up as a result of a joint operation carried out by militias and vigilance groups of the Chamanculo "D" district in Maputo. In addition to falsifying passports, the gang members would go to Ressano Garcia on Tuesdays, where they ambushed miners returning from "Johne," from whom they stole large amounts of domestic and foreign currency as well as luggage, watches, motor vehicles, phonographs, radios, blankets, clothing and other goods.

According to statements made by those involved themselves, they stole passports belonging to miners, from which they removed the passport holders' photographs, replacing them with their own, and using 20-meticais coins to imprint their seal. Disguised in typical miners' clothing, they entered the freight warehouse in Ressano Garcia, from which they removed several articles, blending in with actual warehouse workers.

The gang was discovered when, during a disturbance, militiamen found an individual named Carlitos Tembe stretched out in the street one night in an intoxicated state without any identification except for a falsified passport and possessing foreign currency in the amount of 140 rands.

After questioning, Carlitos Tembe confessed that he lived from thievery and that the 140 rands were what remained of a sum which had partly been used to give to a friend named Rashid to buy meat, beer and "whisky" on the open market.

Besides the money, Carlitos Tembe was also found in possession of hashish acquired from an individual whom, he said, he usually met in restaurants.

The interrogation carried out by militiamen led to Carlitos Tembe finally denouncing other members of his gang, including its leader, Lucas Paulino Tembe, familiarly called "Bruzol" by gang members.

Of the individuals named, militiamen subsequently apprehended Rashid Abdul, Lucas Paulino Tembe, Lucas Ernesto Chenguai, Alfredo Jose Joao, Alberto Sendela Machavane, Paulo Elias Tovel, Antonio Carlos Madeve, Lourenco Isac Nhampalene and Mauricio Armando Jaimine. We have been informed that some of those involved, including several women, are still at large and that their whereabouts are unknown.

The arrest of this gang was the result of an operation launched by militiamen together with local structures and is part of a campaign for combating lawlessness.

Lucas Ernesto Chenguai, one of the thieves arrested, said that he had robbed miners of clothing, luggage, radios, blankets, 49,000.00 MT, as well as a stub belonging to the miner Jose Mandlazi, which he was to use to receive his pay in Mozambique.

Lucas Ernesto Chenguai stated: "I first stole a passport because in Ressano Garcia there are individuals who sometimes need them when we enter the freight warehouse. Then, using the passport, I blended in with the miners."

Alfredo Jose Joao in turn said that besides going to Ressano Garcia on Tuesdays, when miners arrived in the city of Maputo, he also stole wallets in buses.

Victims Can Claim Passports and Goods

According to the Chamanculo district militia commander, all victims may contact that command to recover the goods stolen by this gang.

Some of the victims, whose names we obtained from their passports, which have substituted photographs, are Juliao Denasse Chivite, passport no. 2256, Adriano Daniel Manhique, passport no. 26965, Salomao Mundau Mutisse, passport no. 6053, Domingos Siteo, passport no. 7465, and Alfredo Joao, passport no. 6196, natives of Magude, Manjacaze, Canicado, Massinga and Homoine, respectively.

The arrested thieves are all unemployed. In the beginning of the first stage of "Operation Production," these individuals took refuge in outlying districts, from which they returned when this operation declined in intensity.

11915

CSO: 3442/96

COLD STORAGE PLANT NEAR COMPLETION WITH FRENCH ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 84 p 8

[Excerpt] In spite of a 4-month delay--caused essentially by the lack of cement, iron, and fuel--as compared to the official delivery date, the work however is in a rather advanced phase; the start of assembly of the technological equipment by the French enterprise CIFAL [expansion unknown] is scheduled for this coming February.

Property of the Hortofruticola enterprise, the refrigeration warehouse is being built by the Southern Regional Construction Company and CIFAL, for the Mozambican and the French parts, respectively.

Occupying a surface area of 12,000 square meters, the project is subdivided into zones, specifically, the product receiving, shipping, and storage areas. It will also have a laboratory for bacteriological testing and for washing the products that are received.

According to Laszlo Toth, the engineer in charge of project supervision, during the subsequent laboratory phase will also be responsible for the selection of products and their grading.

"In shipping and in other divisions we will have conveyor belts that will carry the products from the freezer compartments to the drying machines. The system is entirely electrical and we will have an independent generator in case electric power is cut off," the engineer added.

Railroad Siding to Link Complex to Port

Plans also call for the construction, by the Southern CMF [Mozambique Railroads], of a spur which will link the refrigeration warehouse to the port of Maputo; this will permit rapid and efficient shipment of products.

"Although initially designed for the handling and storage of products for local consumption, the railroad link to the port and, above all, the warehouse's refrigeration facilities, will make it possible also to keep food products in transit through the country, via the port of Maputo," said Belmiro Baptists, chief of the management unit of Hortofruticola.

According to him, this facility will also permit the use of the warehouse's installations by any other agency that needs them.

Training Supervisory Personnel

Belmiro Baptista also said that the construction of the warehouse, the first facility of its kind in the country, gave the various workers from the enterprises involved in the project some fresh experience.

"It was an opportunity for some Mozambican workers, side by side with French technicians, to get direct training in the installation of refrigeration equipment and other items," he added.

The training of technicians who will be responsible for the operation and repair of the equipment was not disregarded by the enterprise either; it had two medium-level technicians available in France.

Various enterprises were involved in the plant's construction, specifically, PROJECTS, Southern CFM, Mozambique Electric Power Company, ENAFRIO [National Refrigeration Enterprise], GEOMOC [expansion unknown], and the Mozambique Engineering Laboratory. The budget for the project is about 625 million meticals, with almost half of that amount in foreign exchange.

5058

CSO: 3442/294

MAPUTO PROVINCE ERECTS TWO IMPORTANT DAMS, FIVE MORE PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Augusto de Jesus: "Dams to Fight Drought Completed"]

[Text] Two big dams with a storage capacity of 14,000 and 110,000 cubic meters of water, each, were finished recently in Changalane, District of Boane, Province of Maputo. According to statements by a source at the Water Power Enterprise responsible for these projects, the two micro-dams will not only supply water to the people but will also serve to irrigate the plantations of the "Olsa-Citrus" citrus enterprise and the Changalane agricultural and livestock enterprise.

According to statements by Afonso Langa, the man in charge of the mechanization department of the Water Power Enterprise, these two dams are the first of their kind in the country; it is hoped that another seven dams will be built in the course of this year, all of them in the Province of Maputo.

The source added that the other two microdams were built in about a month and a half, after work had been started on 15 November of last year.

The source further said that the two dams have a water storage capacity with a level of 5.5 meters and 7.5 meters, respectively, for the dam of the "Olsa-Citrus" citrus enterprise and Changalane agricultural-livestock enterprise.

"Although they have practically been completed, the dam of the Changalane Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise still needs some finishing work, especially regarding the leveling of some parts of the ground around the dam; we hope to finish that in only 2 days," the source reported.

Later, Afonso Langa said that, in spite of the problems that came up during the construction of the dams, primarily due to the lack of fuel, "We did manage to meet our deadlines due to the fact that we worked 14 hours a day."

Building Dams Throughout the Land

According to the statement by our information source, the Water Power Enterprise, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, is planning to put up similar dams in the country's remaining provinces.

He also said that this type of work is essentially aimed at meeting the needs of the farmers who see their crops threatened due to the prolonged drought in the country.

"We rely on local material to do this kind of work. We use some machines and we obtained skilled workers to do this kind of work. Since we are planning our activities for the entire country, we expect to procure more machinery, on some of which we already have delivery guarantees," the man in charge of the Mechanization Department of the Water Power Enterprise said.

Not a Single Drop of Water Going to the Ocean

For Augusto Samo Chirindza, 48, a machine operator at the Water Power Enterprise and in charge of the brigade assigned to the construction of the "Olsa-Citrus" Dam, "in doing this work we want to make sure that not a single drop of rain water will flow into the sea."

He said that, following the construction of the "Olsa-Citrus" Dam and the dam of the Changalane Agricultural-Livestock enterprise, "the people in the area will have no trouble in getting water when the Umbeluzi [River] dries out and especially the work of two production centers will not have to be interrupted."

"Our enthusiasm and our hard work meant much in the construction of these dams," said Antonio Elias Cossa, 32, another machine operator who headed the brigade of the Changalane Agricultural-Livestock enterprise.

He added that this was also due "to the fact that we all had developed a good awareness level since we knew that we were doing an essential job for human existence; but we also knew that we were carrying out the directives of the Fourth Congress which was to provide incentives for our development on the basis of small projects.

"I would also like to praise the support which we got from our higher echelons and in particular I would like to single out the work done by our engineer, David Gonzalez, who is a Cuban," the worker said in conclusion.

5058

CSO: 3442/294

PRIVATE TRANSPORTERS SEEK OFFICIAL SUPPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The Private Freight Transporters Group in Nampula plans to collect nearly 50,000 tons of various products this year. This information was disclosed by the head of the aforementioned group, Mamudo Hassamo, to our correspondent. This is the first association of its kind created in the country to cope with the lack of freight transportation that has been experienced in Nampula.

This volume may be contingent on the recovery of all the automotive fleet that is currently under repair; but, according to the same source, it will be relatively higher than that last year, inasmuch as only about 46,000 tons were transported.

According to the head of that association, it currently has 38 heavy vehicles with an average capacity of 10 tons apiece; only 16 are in operation, and the rest are immobilized owing to the lack of spare parts.

However, the transporters have started collecting the cashew nuts, while preparing to evacuate cotton and grains.

The Private Freight Transporters Group of Nampula is a drivers' association created in September 1982 for the purpose of collecting the leading strategic products for export, such as cotton, cashew nuts, tea, sisal, copra, lumber and tobacco. A total of 38 members belong to this association.

The headquarters of this group operates in the former SACOR facilities in Nampula, and it has four fuel supply stations.

Mamudo Hassamo remarked: "The greatest difficulty that we are faced with is the lack of support from the Provincial Transporters Directorate because, in order to make a trip from here to Nacala, we spend 4 or 5 days on the road owing to our vehicles, which are in fact very old and lacking in proper maintenance."

2909

CSO: 3442/295

COMMENTARY VIEWS ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AS PROMISING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 84 p 10

[Text] There is a kind of violence that is little talked about. Perhaps because it does not involve bloodshed. We are talking here about the violence of a social system that is imposed through slow and progressive dehumanization. We are talking about the violence of colonialism, taking away from the colonized the weapons which they would have to use in facing the future. This is the heritage of a sick present, diminished and subjected to continued dependence and unequal trade with the developed countries.

Mozambique receives this heritage along with independence. In 1975, only 0.1 percent of the Mozambicans had skills equivalent to a fourth-grade education. More than 90 percent of the population were completely illiterate, unable to keep up with the pace of industrial development throughout the capitalist world. Portugal did not develop the basis of production in Mozambique but rather only a system of rendering services. This single-service economy was created to serve foreign centers such as Pretoria and Salisbury.

It is usual for African economies in the beginning to be tied to a single-crop system, a system determined and monopolized by the respective home countries.

In spite of everything, these colonies were able to make use of this main product for sale on international markets. In spite of the great difficulties which this dependence entailed, the truth is that this single-crop system facilitated a choice, a selection of trading partners, a way to earn foreign exchange. Mozambique did not have that opportunity. It was not possible to reorient the system of services and its manpower as imposed by history and geography.

The drastic reduction in the utilization of the port of Maputo by South Africa, the 60-percent reduction of the 120,000 Mozambicans who were employed in the mines of the RAS each year, and the implementation of sanctions against Rhodesia left Mozambique without any customers. In the beginning it was not easy to break with structural dependence and with this distorted heritage.

The massive flight of technicians made the crisis even worse. Mozambicans were forced to start learning the management of production and of society as a whole from scratch.

But the burden of that heritage keeps disappearing. Solutions are being found in a profound break with the type of development that was imposed. The deficit in the balance of payments tends to decline during the period of 1984-1986 with the entry into operation of some development projects. By the end of the decade of the 1980's, that deficit will be even further reduced. There are more than 40 projects in fundamental areas of the economy which are being set up with guaranteed financing.

We already have some accomplished facts which enable us to look forward to the future with hope and certainty. The family sector in agriculture after the fourth congress benefited from new impetus, getting more support in terms of farm land and seeds. We are beginning to record good support from the international community in terms of seeds and barter products for the rural areas.

We must also report important successes in the fight against armed bands, a factor that destabilizes the country's economy. Forcing the armed bands on the defensive and progressively wiping them out will make it possible to develop the already installed capacities even more and even better. More than 3,000 bandits have already been captured, several hundred surrendered, and tens of camps have been destroyed. On the other hand, decisive steps have been taken on the diplomatic front, aimed at facilitating a climate of tranquility in the area; this can bring important benefits from the economic viewpoint.

Mozambique has extremely rich potential . Time is needed to convert that potential into wealth.

We have statistical evidence to support this confidence in the future. Between 1979 and 1981, the GNP grew by 11.6 percent and farm output grew 8.8 percent during that same period of time.

Industrial growth between 1977 and 1981 was 13.7 percent (with a drop to 4.4 percent in 1982 due to the decline in the capacity to import raw materials. The main growth points are found in the food, textile, fishing, paper, paper pulp and other industries).

In the energy field, 1,000 kilometers of high-voltage and 800 kilometers of medium-voltage power lines were installed over the past 5 years. In the construction industry, we can record more than 550 kilometers of asphalted highways and 50 new bridges.

With the start of other major projects, that which in the beginning was only a promise will keep yielding fruit in the long run.

5058

CSO: 3442/294

NAMPULA FARMERS BENEFIT FROM EFFECTIVE LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] During the 1983 season, the marketing of rice in Nampula Province was double that of the year before, thanks to the efforts undertaken by the local structural entities, as well as by the peasants themselves, with the attainment of 88.4 percent of the stipulated goal.

According to statements made by Caetano Raimundo, head of AGRICOM's [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] commercial department in Nampula, the production of other products, such as peanuts, declined in comparison with 1982; caused basically by the weather conditions, with the fulfillment of only 16 percent of the goal.

Last year, the agricultural marketing in Nampula was carried out by 16 mobile brigades and 11 fixed stations, the latter located in the highly significant districts. Concurrently, 23 warehouses were in operation, in which the marketed products were concentrated.

As for the supply, the subject of our interview said that AGRICOM used as products to support marketing such items as textiles, bicycles, radios, fish, salt, notions and farm production tools, and that great progress was made, with the inclusion of items never before used.

Production Factors Distributed

Meanwhile, agricultural marketing also experienced some success, owing partly to the distribution of production factors to all sectors in amounts considered to be sufficient. As Caetano Raimundo stated, there was an enormous effort to have them reach the peasants sooner.

For example, last year 260,000 hoes of native manufacture, 90,600 imported hoes, 78,000 imported machetes and 16,700 scythes were distributed.

2909

CSO: 3442/295

COMMUNITY VILLAGE LEADER ON AGRICULTURAL EFFORTS, NEEDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] According to the statements made by the secretary of the GD [Mobilizing Groups] of the Guachene Communal District, Joao Vasco Manguela, the peasants in that housing zone have been participating with great enthusiasm in the battle against hunger, one of the priority tasks called for by the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress.

As that official disclosed to us, after the holding of the Fourth Congress, the political structural entities of the Guachene Communal District decided to make an equitable distribution of arable land among the peasant family groups which, in the past, had been engaging in farming on small plots without any regulation.

Despite the fact that there are not yet agricultural cooperatives, the peasants from the Guachene Communal District have been working in collective ways, based on mutual assistance. The new work method of these peasant family groups is beginning to bring positive results, as our reporter was told.

The GD secretary for that district commented: "The results that the peasants anticipate, although some of the crops have been stifled by the heat, are quite encouraging. The proposal for collective work emerged when, after analyses of how the local population would join in the battle against hunger, we concluded that only by expanding the land could we comply with the instructions outlined by the Fourth Congress."

The subject of our interview went on to say: "This is because we observed that the peasants were greatly concerned about their inclusion in the battle against hunger that is threatening our country."

On his recent trip to that district, our reporter found that, in complying with the decisions of the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress, the peasants of Guachene had done everything in their power, even though the drought had already consumed part of their production.

They themselves claimed that they are aware of the great losses of crops caused by the drought which has devastated our country for a long time; but they are also sure that they will have a harvest that will enable them to deal with the problems of supply with fewer worries.

Lack of Seed

In a conversation with our reporter, Maria Matchavene, a peasant woman from that farming zone, said that the practice of growing a single crop was due mainly to the lack of seed for other crops.

That peasant woman commented: "We have only managed to obtain corn seed; but we would also like to have on our collective farms other kinds of seed, such as that for peanuts, sesame and beans, among others."

Our interlocutor noted in conclusion that, despite the natural disasters, made worse by the enemy's action, there would be a continuation of the forceful battle until the hunger has been totally eliminated.

We Want Chemical Products

Several peasants from Guachene contacted by our reporter were unanimous in stating that the lack of chemical products for spraying their collective farms is one of the problems with which they are struggling at present.

They added that a considerable portion of the crops that withstood the drought were affected during this farming season by insects which attacked nearly all the seedbeds

[Illegible name] commented: "We have appealed to the competent authorities to lend us support during the next farm season, by supplying us with chemical products so that we may combat the pests.

"With a little more backing, we can accomplish very worthwhile work. We have a great desire to work, but the tools that we have are inadequate."

2909

CSO: 3442/295

NEW VARIETY OF SUGARCANE IN LUABO SUGAR PLANT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 83 p 1

Text The introduction of new varieties of sugarcane is being studied at the Luabo sugar mill in Zambezia Province. The project, started in 1981, is aimed at discovering new varieties that are less susceptible to "smut" (colloquial term for fungus), a disease currently affecting a large amount of the main variety of sugarcane (NCO 376) grown by Sena Sugar of Luabo.

According to technicians of that enterprise, the cultivation of NCO 376 for consecutive years on the same land has caused the variety to lose its agro-technical features and, consequently, its resistance to fungus.

The technicians estimate that this year NCO 376 will show a production drop of nearly 20 tons per hectare. However, totally positive results have not yet been achieved either in adapting the varieties under study to the region's soils or in the case of their production yields. Sena Sugar technicians said that the production capacity of these varieties is close to that of NCO 376.

As a result of the conclusions reached, two of the varieties under study, 341/227 and N52/219, have been introduced in some parts of the enterprise. These two varieties originated in Barbados and Natal, respectively.

Cuban and Tanzanian varieties are also being studied at the present time. According to our information, the Tanzanian variety appears to be more resistant to fungus and drought, thus requiring less irrigation and rain.

This fact encourages Sena Sugar technicians to consider it best suited to the region.

However, the technicians believe it is necessary to study that variety further since, as we have been informed, conclusions regarding the production capacity and soil adaptation of that variety of sugarcane would require at least a careful and continuous study for 10 years, not always yielding positive results.

The technicians therefore maintain that it is necessary for the enterprise to have a well-equipped laboratory and well-organized experimental field. At the present time, the study underway is not being conducted under those conditions, a fact which makes it difficult for technicians to adhere to all parameters required by the study.

TETE SMELTING FIRM TO MANUFACTURE FARM EQUIPMENT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] The workers of the Empresa Metalurgica de Tete [Tete Smelting Company] are at this moment at work on a study of the viability of producing equipment for animal traction using local technical and material resources. It is an experiment leading to the production of a "Tropicultor," a piece of machinery devised to perform several operations in the areas of agriculture and transportation.

According to a source connected with the Provincial Office of Agricultural Management in Sofala, if the efforts of the Tete Smelting Company meet with success, our country will be able to realize savings in foreign exchange credits that would otherwise be drawn against if the machinery were imported. Each "Tropicultor" unit, consisting of four items of accessory equipment, costs about 100 contos in foreign exchange credits.

It must be emphasized that the "Tropicultor" equipment unit is drawn by a team of two bulls and moves on two wheels, and a plow, a seeder, or a hoer can be hooked up to it according to needs and circumstances. The same machine can be used with another accessory for digging small ditches.

It is to be noted that the province of Sofala has already received from France more than 50 items of equipment of this type for the purpose of introducing animal traction in this region of the country, in an action directed toward stimulating agricultural development.

In the matter of this equipment, the administrative offices of this province have specified that the "Tropicultors" received are to be put to use first to benefit the cooperative and family sectors, and, in a second stage, those belonging to the state and private individuals.

In view of this, a course of study is being given in Nahmatande to instruct the persons who will benefit from the equipment. Participating in this course are 18 individuals, coming from several agricultural, state, cooperative and family production units.

At the same time, the DPAS [expansion unknown] is preparing to do all it can to vitalize the Animal Traction Center located in Muda. Work is being done on the construction of the infrastructures, using local materials.

8089

CSO: 3442/290

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY REMAINS CRITICAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Jan 84 p 16

[Article by Francisco Muianga: "New Engines Arrive at Port of Beira"]

[Text] New engines to be installed in passenger and freight vessels now inoperative have already arrived at the port of Beira and are now in the process of being unloaded.

As revealed to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE by a source in the Office of Provincial Transportation and Communications Management in Sofala, the engines were imported from France to remedy the present situation in the area.

At this time, only 8 vessels (4 of which are for long runs) of a total of 17 which served the residents of the Buzi and Machanga districts among other areas, are operative.

The restoration to service of the vessels in question is the responsibility of the Maritime and River Transport Sector and our source said further in this connection that the difficulties involved are "enormous." "Some of our units have been in service for approximately 30 years and their engines have never been replaced. Also we have had no spare parts for three years."

In this context, our source said further that our transportation capability does not meet present needs and that this results in floods of freight and passengers at the point of embarkation.

Finally he added that at this stage maritime transport destined for the districts of Buzi and Machanga, as well as Mambone (Inhambane) and booked to return to the capital, are being carried out within the limits of existing possibilities.

8089

CSO: 3442/290

RAILROAD FIRM INSTALLS TEN NEW PARTY CELLS

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 29 Jan 84 supp p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning, Felix Amane, political commissioner of the port of Maputo and 1st secretary of the Circle Committee of the firm CMF-Sul [Mozambique Railroad - South], installed 10 new party cells in various sections of the CFM railroad-port complex. The commissioner said at the ceremony for the installation of the cells that the latter must work in the firm in close collaboration with other units to guarantee the implementation of the plan in the sector.

The function was preceded by the presentation of the report of the organizing committee charged with the creation of the 10 new party cells in the railroad-port complex of the CFM-Sul.

The political commissioner and first secretary of the party committee in the CFM-Sul firm stated that the cells installed yesterday "must work with all the units involved in the production process in order that the plan may be implemented efficiently." "Political work is deficient and for this reason we are here to organize ourselves in preparation for our victory," Felix Amane added.

The official outlined the goals toward which the newly-created structures should direct their efforts, namely, the political mobilization of the workers and the task of making them aware of the importance of the complex to the economy of the country.

"We must be on the alert to expose enemy action," Felix Amane, political commissioner of the port of Maputo said.

Concentrating on the need of greater organization in the port, he stated that the delays, mistakes and thefts that still persist must be eliminated.

The branches of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers] and the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], as well as the Port Operation Management, presented documents in which they greet the installation of the 10 party cells in their firm.

Francisco Illidio Dinis, assistant manager of the CFM-Sul and manager of the port of Maputo spoke, saying that the "growth of the party in the firm will service to instill efficiency in our work." In his remarks he stressed the great "responsibilities assigned to us by the 4th Congress."

"We are transporting not only freight of Swaziland, RAS expansion unknown, Zambia and Botswana, but we are also transporting our own and the greater our efficiency in handling it proves to be, the greater will be the well-being of our people."

Since 1980, the railroad-port complex has had 5 party cells and it now has 15, beginning with yesterday.

All the cells are subordinate to the Circle Committee of the CFM-Sul and it is anticipated that soon more Circle Committees will be created to accompany the rhythm at which the cells are implemented.

Two cultural groups, one from Makwaela and another from Mapiko, presented their musical numbers during the ceremony, giving it a party atmosphere.

8089

CSO: 3442/290

BRIEFS

MILITARY OFFICER SCORES CRITICS--In a meeting last Tuesday with residents of several villages in the Mueda district of Cabo Delgado, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, provincial manager, criticized several mistaken ideas prevalent among certain persons who say that independence has brought benefit only to individuals who played no part in the armed struggle for liberation. The criticism voiced by this member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party was also aimed at those who say that most of the veterans who fought in the armed struggle went off to Maputo, where they are now living. This is not true, according to what was said on this occasion. Alberto Chipande also stated that members of the Political Bureau were placed in management posts in some provinces for the special purpose of answering and solving the problems of all the people of Mozambique. Also during the meeting, the manager of the province of Cabo Delgado recommended to the inhabitants of the local villages that they set up their residences in the low-lying part of the Mueda plateau, since the area in which they are now living is by no means fertile and there are problems in connection with the water supply. Meanwhile, the residents of the four villages contributed the sum of 8,000 meticals and 20 sacks of dry cassava to reinforce the defense capability of the country. At the same time, the people of the village of Matanha and another, both in the surrounding area, which were also visited by Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, showed their support with 9,000 meticals and 53 sacks of dry cassava for the same purpose. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Jan 84 p 7] 8089

SOVIET OFFER--A few days ago, the counselor of the Soviet Union's Embassy in Maputo offered approximately 2,000 uniforms to the workers in one of the production units in Meconta District, of Nampula Province. The Soviet diplomat went to Nampula to check the extent of progress in the cotton production of that region, with technical support from the Soviet Union. In this connection, last year the Soviet Union brought into Nampula mechanized cotton harvesting equipment, in addition to offering various types of experiments to develop the production of this strategic product. On the recent visit to Nampula, the counselor of the Soviet Union's Embassy in Maputo was accompanied by the state secretary of Caju, Gaspar Zimba. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Jan 84 p 3] 2909

FOREIGN FISHING FLEETS OFF COAST

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 1 Feb 84 p 4

[Report by "C. G.": "Namibia's Fishermen With Empty Nets--Foreign Exploitation of Rich Benguela Fishing Grounds--A Consequence of Political Conditions"]

[Text] Windhoek, January 1984--The Military conflict and the diplomatic tug-of-war over Namibia so far have had hardly any effect on economic conditions in the desolate territory between South Africa and Angola. The burdens of war to a large extent are being borne by South Africa, and the mining companies, mostly in South African hands, are suffering primarily from the results of the low world market prices. This is also true of agricultural exports, with farmers additionally being affected by the years of drought.

Massive Presence of East Bloc

One branch of the economy, however, is suffering directly from the fact that Namibia is not recognized as an independent country internationally. Namibian fishing cannot lay claim to a 200-mile zone as is customary with coastal nations. So far South Africa, which administers Namibia (illegally in the UN view), has not prevailed with a corresponding claim at the International Conference for Fishing in the South Atlantic in Madrid. As a result, the cold waters of the Benguela stream with their abundant fish along the Namibian coastline for some time now have been infested by whole fishing fleets, and accordingly have already been deprived of their fish to a large extent.

Official data of the Department for Economic Affairs in Windhoek illustrate the consequent damage to the Namibian economy. The share of fishing in the Namibian gross domestic product dropped from 1.7 percent in 1971 to 0.7 percent in 1981. According to the same sources, it is primarily ships from the Eastern bloc that conduct this exploitation. On a given day in March of last year, a total of 185 foreign ships were in waters along the Namibian coast; of these, 85 alone were from the Soviet Union, 59 from Spain, 14 from Romania, 11 from Poland, 4 each from Bulgaria, Cuba, Portugal and South Africa, and 3 from the GDR. [Totals do not jibe.] Except for the Spanish ships, which on a treaty basis use the services of the two Namibian ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitz, the foreign ships avoid all contact. It is especially noticeable that East bloc ships avoid any kind of control. In Windhoek it is considered certain that these ships use impermissibly fine netting, which further reduces the

amount of fish. They find Walvis Bay to be of interest to them only in emergencies. Time and again Russian or Polish seamen go to the hospital there, creating the impression that they prefer the medical establishment in Namibia to those which they actually would have access to in Angola.

South Africa Has Profited Too

However, Namibian circles are not making any secret of the fact that South Africa too has greatly profited from these fishing grounds, not only because of the proximity to South African fishing ports but also because Walvis Bay, the only Namibian deep-sea port, is under direct South African administration. Thus the tax income goes not to Windhoek but to Capetown. Besides, the processing industry is largely in South African hands. Nevertheless numerous enterprises in Walvis Bay and Luederitz have had to close their doors. About 7,000 Namibian workers, mainly coloreds and blacks, are affected by this.

[Caption of photo reads: Luederitz--aside from Walvis Bay the only Namibian fishing port--unfortunately suffers greatly from the exploitation by foreign fishing fleets]

8790

CSO: 3420/17

NAMIBIA

NEW YEAR ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 13 Jan 84 p 11

["Economy" column by J.A. Engelbrecht: "Hard Work Is Key to '84"]

[Text] A sad year is awaiting the people of SWA/Namibia, for practically all the elements which caused anxiety last year still exist, with the exception of higher prices for Swakara pelts, says Mr Harold Pupkewitz, well-known business man from Windhoek and a member of the Administrator General's economic committee.

His advice is for everyone to put his shoulder to the wheel and work harder and more productively. People also ought to be thrifty with their money. He thinks that good and better management of all matters at the central government level, second-level governments, municipalities, business enterprises, and households forms the core of survival and will lead toward a better future.

He believes that the recession of the past years has morally Christianized South-westerners. People are more realistic now. Since work is not as plentiful as before, the labor market is more stabilized. Many people are already happy and content to accept work at a lower compensation than before.

He also thinks that publication of the so-called Jones document last year awakened people and brought them closer to reality.

"We who love the country must continue our work and realize that we do not live in a rich country. The fact that we have diamonds, uranium and copper does not automatically make us a rich country. It is only when the world economy is good that these minerals bring a lot of money to our state treasury," Mr Pupkewitz said.

"Although there is hope for a better Swakara price, there won't be a great increase in the farming income for the next 3 years because the cattle stock has thinned out so much in the past years. Drought aid will decrease, and for the next few years we'll have to manage with less money for the farming sector."

Mr Pupkewitz said that the current status of the rand against the dollar will give mines a temporary breathing space until world prices improve.

The future of the fishing industry does not look too bad, but it does not mean much right now for the people of SWA/Namibia.

Because the economies of SWA/Namibia and South Africa are so closely connected, the current low gold price will also have a disadvantageous effect on the economy of SWA/Namibia. Moreover, no one can say what will happen to the gold price.

Mr Pupkewitz said that the United States is the "machine" which has caused the world's economic recession to level off, but the expectation that Europe would be pulled along in that process has been thwarted to a great extent due to the current strength of the U.S. dollar.

8700

CSO: 3401/44

TSWANA LOCAL ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENTS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 5 Jan 84 p 5

[Report by Bernardt Gaeb: "Tswana Sets Example With Their Farm"]

[Text] The Tswana Administration is now developing a farming model in the eastern part of SWA/Namibia which will be an example for the entire country.

Senior officials of that administration and the executive committee member of Tswanas in charge of agriculture, Mr Petrus Mosimane, recently showed the model area to reporters.

A total of 93 farmers, who for many years had farmed on traditional common ground, have been settled on 10 farms in the district of Gobabis since 1981.

What makes the development of that area noteworthy is the fact that the 10 farms are divided into different enclosures, so that every Tswana farmer lives on his own ground, as it were.

It is not a matter of a joint farm. On the contrary, it is an attempt to break away from that.

"We want to make our people responsible farmers." In order to do that correctly, they must be trained and thoroughly prepared so that when they are on their own, they can be good and economic farmers," Mr Mosimane said during the viewing tour.

The areas on which the Tswana farmers are currently established is about 62,000 hectares on which almost 9,000 cattle graze. According to Mr Daantjie Oosthuyzen, the senior foreman of the Ben-Hur farm from which the entire area is being systematically developed, there are currently 2,000 head of cattle too many in the area. "We are looking for more farms to buy, but at reasonable prices," he said.

The farms are divided into various enclosures. There are 4-, 8-, 10-, and 16-paddock systems. The more cattle a farmer has, the more paddocks are made available to him. Currently 10 to 12 farmers live on one farm, but each one on his own ground.

The farmers pay 60 cents per animal per year and 30 cents per year for small animals. "We also allow the farmers to keep donkeys and horses at the same fee, but if a farmer wants to keep more than five horses or donkeys, he has to pay 10 rands per head," Mr Oosthuyzen said.

"Pasture rotation is an absolute necessity in an area such as this, and therefore we try to let some paddocks rest when others are being used. Therefore the ground cannot be overstocked," he said.

As to cattle-loans to the farmers, Mr Oosthuyzen said that the administration buys bulls and rams for the farmers which are then paid off systematically by the farmers.

"The Tswana are the only black group in SWA/Namibia who are also registered with the South African Meat Council, with the result that there are no big problems when the farmers want to market their animals," Mr Mosimane said in his turn.

The administration provides up to 20,000 rands for the purchase of cattle for farmers who farm on individual farms. That amount, and the amount with which individual farms are bought for the farmers, can be paid back over a period of up to 40 years at an interest rate of not over 4 percent.

To connect all the units on which the Tswana farmers are currently farming, the administration has already built 2,000 kilometers of fire paths.

Mr Mosimane announced on the same occasion that currently an investigation is being made into the possibility of establishing a farmers' union of their own for the Tswana .

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CSO: 3401/44

NAMIBIA

HEREROS TO RETURN FROM BOTSWANA

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 12 Jan 84 p 15

[Report by Cobus Engelbrecht: "Herero's Spontaneous Exodus-Desire Surprising"]

[Text] Pretoria--The voluntary repatriation of between 20,000 and 35,000 Hereros from Botswana to the Southwest is not an everyday event in world history.

Mr Herwig Rudolph of the Africa Institute expressed that opinion to DIE TRANSVALER as a result of the spontaneous desire of thousands of Hereros to return to the Southwest.

It is not strange that groups of people--especially in Africa--decide to emigrate due to political reasons or war conditions, but voluntary repatriation is a rare phenomenon, according to Mr Rudolph.

Those Hereros, all citizens of Botswana, for nostalgic and sentimental reasons have asked the Botswana government for permission to return to the Southwest and join up with the Hereros there.

That request from the Hereros in Botswana was submitted via their own government to the South African Government and, according to a spokesman of the office of the administrator-general in the Southwest, that country has not yet decided if it will accept the Hereros.

A commission of investigation has been established by the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to investigate whether such a displacement is desirable or not.

The leaders of the Southwest see the repatriation as a complex and delicate matter. Therefore they first want to consider the possible political, economic and social consequences before making a decision. A statement in that context is expected shortly.

The government of Botswana said through the adjunct-secretary of foreign affairs, Mr G.G. Gaberemone, that his country has no objections to the exodus.

He further said that, if the exodus becomes a reality, it will not bring any disadvantageous economic consequences to the country. They have already decided to

provide people with help where possible and to allow them to take along all their cattle and possessions.

He said that it is primarily the uneducated who want to return to the Southwest. There are some Hereros who occupy key positions in the government service, and they are not at all anxious to leave Botswana.

The Hereros fled to Botswana at the end of the last century. Thousands of Hereros fled over the border to Botswana as a result of the Herero war--the Southwest was under German rule at that time--and settled primarily in the northern part of the country.

According to Mr Gaberemono it is now the children and grandchildren of those people who want to return to the Southwest.

8700

CSO: 3401/44

WINDHOEK JOURNALIST FACES CHARGES IN SA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Senior staff writer on the WINDHOEK OBSERVER, Gwen Lister, was yesterday summonsed to appear in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court on 13 counts of importing banned literature to South Africa.

The summons was served on her yesterday at the offices of the WINDHOEK OBSERVER in Post Street by Warrant Officer Helmut Weis of the SWA Police.

The offence she is alleged to have committed happened eight months ago when Ms Lister was returning from an United Nations Council for Namibia conference in Paris to which she was invited.

On her way back to Windhoek she was questioned and searched at Jan Smuts Airport by members of the SA Security Police for two hours.

A number of documents were seized from her.

Some of these were returned to her and others banned in a later GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in South Africa.

Among the publications which appeared on the summons were: Namibia--the Strength of the Powerless; Apartheid's Army in Namibia; SWAPO Political Programme; SWAPO Constitution; Plunder of Namibian Uranium; Namibia's Stolen Wealth--North American Investment and South African Occupation; Oil Tankers for South Africa and Comrade Sam Nujoma.

While SWAPO is allowed to function as a political party in this country its constitution and political programme are banned documents.

When the Police visited Ms Lister's office they asked to take her fingerprints, but she refused to give them.

Yesterday she consulted her lawyers and they wrote a letter to the Police asking why they wanted the fingerprints.

In recent weeks Gwen Lister has written some articles that were highly critical of the Multi-Party Conference and more recently she had a running verbal battle with the present Chairman of the MPC, Mr Moses Katjiuongua.

Mr Katjiuongua, the leader of SWANU, accused her of being a "SWAPO running dog" and a "SWAPO political mercenary".

CSO: 3400/702

ETHNICITY BLAMED FOR CRISIS IN KATUTURA SCHOOLS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Karl Gowaseb]

[Text]

AN ACUTE shortage of classrooms at black schools have left hundreds of pupils on the streets of Windhoek as schools reopened in 1984.

Pupils, turned away from overcrowded Black secondary schools, were flooding the offices of social workers in Katutura this week for help.

Catholic church social worker, Mrs Lindy Kazombaue and Katutura Community Centre Director, Mr Seth Eixab said they were grappling daily with the fate of the pupils.

The only two secondary schools in Katutura with classes for Standards 6 to 10, were bursting out of their seams with new admissions.

DESPONDENT

Despondent parents blame National Education planners of shortsightedness in coping with a rapidly growing school population.

"Nothing is being done to build more secondary schools in places like Katutura. Schoolchildren who fail to gain entry

stream daily to my office for advice," according to Mrs Kazombaue.

She said she had had discussions with school inspectors about the plight of the children but had gained the impression the inspectors shrugged off the problem, regarding it as an annual occurrence with no immediate solution.

The Katutura Junior Secondary School catering for 700 pupils, had registered about 850 when the school re-opened this year.

Close to 195 applicants were placed on a waiting list.

The Department of National Education Department had appointed two additional teachers for the extra 150 pupils but only five classrooms had been added the past three years to house the extra pupils.

ETHNIC

Social workers maintain the division of education on ethnic lines is the major cause of the dilemma.

The Senior Secondary Nama School in Katutura, with 16 classrooms, give priority to Nama children.

Defending this policy, Nama Administration Secretary Mr SP Pretorius said this was not done at the exclusion of others.

"Our schools are open to others as well. But we must first think of those resorting under us."

Mrs Kazombaue was adamant many children were turned down at the Nama school due to ethnicity.

When approached, the Principal of the Senior Secondary Nama School said a total of 508 children had enrolled for classes ranging from Standards 6 to 10 this year.

Many of them were not Namas as far as he was concerned. There were up to about 32 pupils per class.

The majority of the children who made up the Standard 5 classes, had been transferred to the AI Steenkamp School, which is an adjacent primary school with close to 1 800 children for 1984.

The AI Steenkamp School and the Katutura Junior Secondary School were the two schools with the most pupils.

49 PER CLASS

In some classes there were 49 pupils in one class, which made it very difficult for teachers to pay individual attention.

The policy of prohibiting pupils who fail exams to return to the same school, was criticised by social workers as this caused an abnormal flow to other schools.

State-subsidised Döbra College of the Catholic Church and the State-run Augustineum Training College were accused of practising this policy.

Many students turned away by Döbra and Augustineum were absorbed by the Katutura Junior Secondary School and the Senior Secondary Nama School in Katutura.

Döbra is situated 15km northeast of Windhoek while Augustineum is near Windhoek's Coloured township, Khomasdal.

The Döbra and Augustineum colleges have boarding facilities for students.

DISCOURAGING

Other factors which discouraged students in obtaining entry to schools

outside Katutura were pointed out by the social workers as being:

- the inability of some parents to afford school fees and uniforms;

- the reluctance of boarding schools to enlist Windhoek students; and

- the common practice by Khomasdal schools

who demote Katutura students on the failure of a stiff entry test.

Director of Education Planning and Research, Dr

Daan Gresse was unavailable for comment when he was approached at the Dept of National Education this week.

CSO: 3400/702

SWAPO MEMBER IN COURT TO QUESTION LEGALITY OF DRAFT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] South Africa was going beyond the powers of its mandate in conscripting young Namibian for military training in Walvis Bay, which was regarded as not part of Namibia.

This was argued yesterday in a packed Windhoek Supreme Court.

The plea was being made on behalf of a 21-year-old self-confessed SWAPO member, Mr Erick Binga from Vaalgras, who is resisting call-up.

Mr Ian Farlam, SC of the Cape Town Bar, appearing for Mr Binga, submitted to the Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Joachim Berker concurring with two other judges, that South Africa had no power to call up Mr Binga for military service.

He argued that the defunct League of Nations had vested powers to South Africa with legislative competence over Namibia in terms the C Class mandate, which is now at an end.

Mr Farlam outlined, in a marathon five-hour argument, the background intricacies of the mandate and the degree of authority of control which South Africa had to exercise as a mandatory.

Mr Binga was called up by the Keetmanshoop military headquarters of Sector 60 for duty in November 1982.

He was due to serve in the Second SA Infantry Battalion at Walvis Bay between January 1983 and January 1985.

His father, Mr Eduard Binga, brought the matter to the Supreme Court after an application for an exemption from national service was turned down.

The Administrator General of Namibia, the SA Minister of Defence and the Chairman of the SA Defence Force Exemption Board are respondents in the present case.

In yesterday's application, Mr Binga Snr requested that the call-up orders of his son be declared invalid in addition to a review before the Exemption Board and alternative relief.

Mr Binga Snr said he had another son, Mr Ismael Binga, who fled the country and joined SWAPO's military wing, Plan.

He informed the Judge President he found it unacceptable for his two sons to 'face each other' in the war zone, one being conscripted in the SWA Territory Force and the other fighting from Angola.

Yesterday, Mr Farlam argued that the mandate excluded indigenous inhabitants from military service and SA had exceeded the terms of the mandate.

The State President's Proclamation 198 of 1980, extended the provisions of the Defence Act to allow for the training of black Namibian young men.

"The mandate constitutes, in fact, a bill of rights for the inhabitants of the Territory. Legislation which purports to take away the rights of the inhabitants is invalid," Mr Farlam argued.

Mr Farlam said SA had lost competence to legislate for Namibia in terms of the 1920 mandate, which was rescinded by Resolution 214 of the UN General Assembly which was ratified by Resolution 276 of the Security Council.

The SWA Constitution Act of 1925 was one example quoted, in which Mr Farlam said the SA Parliament understood that its powers were derived from the mandate.

"We say that an active conscription of someone to fight for an illegal regime is an invalid act (on SA's part)."

Judge President Berker remarked:

"If you take that attitude, we might find ourselves without jobs."

This drew grins on the faces of those present in the courtroom.

The respondents are opposing Mr Binga's application on the grounds that there is no merit in the case.

CSO: 3400/702

BRIEFS

NEW RECRUITS REPORT--National Servicemen reported for duty in large numbers as this year's January intake got underway in Namibia yesterday. The SWA Territory Force enlisted the recruits at the Luiperdsvallei military base near Windhoek. Approximately 3 000 new recruits were expected to register for military service, reports in Windhoek stated this morning. The Luiperdsvallei base was bustling with activity as new faces queued in long lines for processing. About 46 percent new recruits apply for deferrment of service each year. University studies and key job positions are some of the reasons given when applying for postponement of service, a spokesman said. More graduates were enlisted this year than ever before, the SWABC reported. A total of 128 well-qualified men enlisted, DIE REPUBLIKEIN stated this morning. A breakdown of new recruits according to ethnic classification showed young men from all ethnic groups reported for enlistment. Volunteers for service in the SWATF are expected for duty later. A spokesman for the SWATF said emphasis was being placed on the recruitment of well qualified men. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jan 84 p 3]

BLACKS PASS RATE--Pretoria: The 1983 pass rate among South African black pupils who wrote the National Senior Certificate examination compared favourably with the higher pass rate in 1982 when one took the "drastic increase" in numbers into account, a senior SA official said. Mr J Nienaber, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Education and Training, said that of the 73 841 candidates in schools of the department, 50,04% had passed, of which 11,08% qualified for matriculation exemption. The figures included pupils in the national and independent states but excluded those in the Transkei. Mr Nienaber said that this year's figures compared favourably with the 50,2% and 10,4% of 1982. The drop in the pass rate has caused criticism of the department from some quarters. Mr Nienaber said it was important to note that the total enrolment for the 1982 examination had increased from 11 000 in 1977 to well over 76 000. Improved education facilities and opportunities, as well as improved socio-economic conditions, had resulted in a lowering of the drop-out rate and a greater percentage of pupils progressing to the senior classes. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jan 84 p 4]

DAMARA COUNCIL DEATH--Another issue dealt with at the meeting [of the Damara Council on 9 March] was a vacancy caused by the untimely death of Mr

Gottlieb Gariseb, MLA, of Karibib, on January 6. Mr Alfred Haro Gawanab of Otjimbingwe was appointed as a Member of the Legislative Assembly in his place. [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jan 84 p 3]

DAMARA COUNCIL SCORES CONSCRIPTION--The Damara Council has condemned increased military conscription and also rejected any inclusion in a South African delegation led by the Administrator General for ceasefire talks with SWAPO. This sharp reaction to recent developments was contained in a statement issued at the end of a Central Committee meeting held in Khorixas last Monday. "We would never agree to be included in a South African delegation for ceasefire negotiations with SWAPO or any other body." At the same time, the Damara Council said it retained the right to negotiate with SWAPO on its own. The meeting also criticised increased efforts made by the SWA Territory Force to enlist young Namibian men for military duty. It said the authorities were very flexible in measures taken in its call-up system last year. "This had caused the political climate in the country to be very much relaxed," the statement said. However, the (aggressive) manner in which people were called-up had spoiled the calm political conditions in the country, according to the Damara Council. "Even the reconciliatory efforts made by leaders in the country will be damaged by this (military call-up) issue." [Excerpt] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jan 84 p 3]

SPANISH, SOVIET HELP IN FISH COUNT--A team of Spanish scientists who arrived by plane in Windhoek on Monday, yesterday started investigating maasbankers in the ocean territory of SWA/Namibia between Walvis Bay and Oranjemund. It could possibly result in a review of the maasbanker quota of the ICSEAF (International Committee for Southeast Atlantic Fisheries). Spain is the biggest catcher of maasbankers in the fishing waters of SWA/Namibia, followed by the Soviet Union and then Poland. The current phase of the research project will last 1 month. At the same time South Africa will start a similar research project on other fish types between Capetown and Oranjemund and the Soviet Union, a research project between Walvis Bay and the mouth of the Kunene river. The Spanish research vessel will have two South African scientists on board while two Spanish scientists will be on the South African vessel. No Spanish or South African researchers will be on board the Soviet vessel. On the open sea, the Spanish researchers will have meetings in turn with the South Africans and the Soviets in order to exchange scientific information. The Spanish team of scientists is led by Dr Enrico MacPherson. His team includes Mr Pedro Rubies, chairman of the environment task force of ICSEAF, and Dr Iosune Uriz, who on a previous trip discovered a new species of sponge in the sea territory of SWA/Namibia. The current annual Spanish cod quota in SWA/Namibia waters is 106,955 tons. In an interview with DIE REPUBLIKEIN Dr MacPherson said that the research project will be repeated in June. The results of the research project will be submitted to ISCEAF, and on the basis of that the new quota will be established for countries fishing in SWA/Namibia waters. Dr MacPherson said that during the June research project another project will be started on oceanography and plankton in SWA/Namibia's waters. The current research project will mainly concentrate on the increase of cod in order to determine the size of the source of the fish type involved. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 11 Jan 84 p 3] 8700

MONEY OWED BY SA--When he finalizes his 1984/85 budget this year, the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, is expected to submit a bill of millions to South Africa for income primarily from the fishing industry which automatically has landed in the South African money bag during the past 6½ years. Since South Africa took over the direct management of Walvis Bay in September 1977, taxes amounting to millions of rands, which are due to SWA/Namibia, have gone straight to South Africa. The SWA/Namibia Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, said yesterday: "We are still working on the taxes of the fishing industries. The Collector of Revenue is working on that matter. We will be in touch with South Africa later on." By now it is an open secret that the office of the Collector of Revenue is in the process of preparing certain information, primarily with respect to the fishing industry, for the Department of Finance. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 11 Jan 84 p 1] 8700

ROESSING URANIUM COMPANY--Windhoek--Roessing Uranium is no longer one of the main contributors to the profits of the Rio Tinto Zinc group, due to the weak situation of world uranium markets. Mr Colin MaCauley, managing director of Roessing, said that the prospect for uranium is not at all promising for the next decade, but that the mine will continue to exist even after Namibia will have obtained its independence. Roessing, which went into full production in 1979, is the largest uranium mine in the world, with the result that Namibia is the fourth largest uranium producer in the free world. Roessing's contributions to the profits of the RTZ [Rio Tinto Zinc] decreased to 7.7 British pounds during the first half of the current calendar year, as compared to 13.5 million pounds for the corresponding period last year. The mine's share in the total profit of RTZ during the last calendar year was at least 26 percent, but it has decreased to less than half of that. Uranium mining is done by Roessing in an open pit about 50 km east of Swakopmund. The grade found there is among the lowest in the world. In 1982 Roessing obtained 4.9 metric tons of uranium oxide from 15,690 tons of ore processed. Roessing, together with Tsumeb Mining and Consolidated Diamond Mines, represents almost half of Namibia's economic activities. Mr MaCauley pointed out that Roessing has an expected life duration of about 25 years. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Jan 84 p 13] 8700

CSO: 3401/44

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER WARNS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jan 84 pp 1, 17

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text] Nigeria will henceforth deal firmly and decisively with any act of provocation especially by any of our neighbouring countries, the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari, has warned.

Dr. Gambari, speaking to the NEW NIGERIAN last weekend on the shape of our new foreign policy said Nigeria would demonstrate her military capability to the extent that no sane leader of a neighbouring country would dare to attack us again.

Dr. Gambari who pointed out that prevention was better than cure however believed that it was better to deter than to have to fight a war.

"If they know in advance that aggression would be very strongly repelled and swiftly too, that will probably constitute a deterrent" he said.

On the priority area of the new administration's foreign policy, the minister said that Namibia would be the key area of the country's diplomatic activity.

"We have to gear all efforts to see that Namibian independence becomes a reality by the end of this year" he stressed.

Dr. Gambari said that as far as Nigeria was concerned, "there are really no outstanding issues on Namibia except for the problems of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola which is totally irrelevant".

Describing the linkage as mere diversionary tactics, Dr. Gambari said the only way was to put "pressure on America, (South Africa's backers) to exert influence on South Africa to reassess its position which is presently illogical."

On Nigeria's ties with Israel, Dr. Gambari made it clear that unless Israel was prepared to drop its obnoxious stand on the Palestinian home-land issue, the Middle-East crisis and its collaboration with South Africa, Nigeria would not be prepared to re-establish diplomatic relations with her.

"If we are to consider doing that, what are they prepared to do in terms of these issues, which we feel strongly about? he asked. [as published]

Dr. Gambari added that if Israel changed its policy towards these problems, Nigeria would also re-consider its position on the issue of diplomatic relations with her.

On the Chadian issue, the minister said that the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, as of now has called for a new initiative which would bring the warring factions together.

The aim, he said, was to work out some kind of formula of power-sharing between the factions in order to ensure a peaceful co-existence in that country.

CSO: 3400/701

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO BE GIVEN 'TOP PRIORITY'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Agriculture and rural development are to be given priority in measures designed to improve the quality of life of Nigerians, the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari said in Lagos yesterday.

He told a four-member delegation of traditional rulers in the country, at Dodan Barracks that "agriculture will be given top priority so as to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of the major staple food commodities and essential raw materials within a targeted period."

He reiterated that the administration was determined to institute urgent corrective measures which would ensure visible improvement in the quality of life of all Nigerians.

Towards this end, he said, "the essentials of life such as roads, drinking water, electricity, food and other basic commodities will be extended to rural areas. [as published]

He also said that an effective agro-service system would be established for the supply of the necessary inputs and services to farmers and fishermen.

General Buhari, however pointed out that "this bold attempt will be to no avail unless the people in the rural areas can be persuaded to remain and settle down to legitimate pursuits."

The head of state told them that the Army took over "to halt the drift towards economic collapse, and political chaos, with the aim to turn the economy around and give the nation a new lease of life and a purposeful sense of direction."

In response the Ooni of Ife, Oba Sijuade, pledged the support of traditional rulers to the administration.

CSO: 3400/701

WORK ON SOME ABUJA CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SAID STOPPED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text] Work has stopped on housing projects, office blocks, post-primary schools and the Vice-Presidential Guest House in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

A NEW NIGERIAN investigation showed that the projects, most of them located in the "Phase One" area of the city comprising the seven accelerated districts, include 2,000 housing units, many offices and government guest houses.

The investigation revealed that most of the projects should have been completed over a year ago.

It was discovered that an indigenous firm, Gaamstac, won a 29 million Naira contract to put up about 25 blocks of 24 flats each in the Phase One area of the city, but completed only four blocks in the Area Seven of the accelerated districts. The company was scheduled to complete the project last year.

The NEW NIGERIAN gathered that the failure of Gaamstac, considered to be the best paid in Abuja, worried officials of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) who later succeeded in getting a foreign firm, SAE, to step in and complete the houses, some of which had reached the window level.

It was also discovered that work had stopped on the Vice-Presidential Guest House in the North-West District. This project, it was learnt, had been previously handled by four different companies at various times.

NEW NIGERIAN learnt that the Guest House was the idea of the former Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, who said his Lower Usman Dam Guest House, some 20 kilometres outside the city, was too far.

It was discovered that because the vice-president wanted to start using the guest house early this year, some blocks of four bedroom duplexes in the North-West district nearing completion were to be converted for that purpose.

The cost of conversion was originally 532,000 Naira made up of 220,000 Naira for his main residence, 162,000 Naira for office blocks for himself and his staff and 150,000 Naira for external works, including fencing.

It was however gathered that after two firms--Strabag and Atrofin turned down the job, it was revised upward to 890,000 Naira and re-awarded to B. Kang International.

This company did some work initially and was paid 490,200 Naira on October 25, last year but when its request for money was not met by the FCDA, the company abandoned the job.

Further investigations revealed that the contract was thereafter re-awarded to another company known as JDP which however failed to show up at the site.

On November 26, last year, it was understood, the work was given to NICOHO which did some little work but later also refused to go ahead because money was not forthcoming from the FCDA.

CSO: 3400/701

BRIEFS

FRAUD ALLEGATIONS AT 'TRIUMPH'--The Kano Military Governor, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, said in Kano, on Thursday that the delay in re-opening the Triumph Publishing Company was because of an investigation being conducted by the police and the NSO into allegations of fraud in the company.

Receiving a delegation of the NLC, Air Commodore Abdullahi said that the company was found to have been deeply involved in partisan politics. On vehicles seized from the defunct political parties in the state, the governor said that the government was still considering the best way to dispose of them but ruled out the possibility of auctioning them. He said that the vehicles might go to federal and state departments, parastatals and local governments. He urged labour leaders in the country to help the government in the search for solutions to problems instead of constantly presenting lengthy demands. The chairman of the state branch of the NLC, Mr. Takai Shamang, said that the labour congress was prepared to cooperate with the military government in its efforts to "rid the society of wrongdoers."

[Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 84 p 7]

PARASTATALS REORGANIZED--Thirty institutions, parastatals and government owned companies in Plateau State have been restructured. Six were scrapped and five others were merged. The parastatals scrapped are Rent Tribunal, Plateau Transport Corporation, Savannah Assurance Company, Plateau Investment Company, Lion Bank, and the Plateau Food Processing Company Limited. A government statement signed by the Secretary to the Military Government (SMG) and Head of Service, Mr. Maxwell Yakubu announcing the reorganisation, further stated that Plateau Agricultural Development Corporation have been absorbed by Lafia Agricultural Development Project while Plateau Electricity Corporation have been merged with the Plateau Water Board to form a new body known as the Plateau State Utility Board. [as published] The Plateau State Council for Arts and Culture is to revert to his former position as a division of the Ministry of Information and Social Development, he said. Also merged are Plateau Broadcasting Corporation and Plateau Television (PTV) which would become Plateau State Broadcasting Service. The colleges of education, at Akwanga and Gindiri are now to operate under one governing council while School of Preliminary Study, Keffi and the Plateau State Polytechnic Barakin Ladi are also to be governed by one council. The SMG, further ordered the general managers and chief executive of 14 parastatals and companies to proceed on their annual leave with effect from last Friday after preparing a comprehensive handover note. He further stated that henceforth in order to save fund membership of all boards would be trimmed to a maximum of five. [By Omoghene Onojake]

[Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Feb 84 p 9]

CSO: 3400/701

PRESIDENT TAKING MEASURES TO CONTROL CASAMANCE UNREST

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENEVE in French 8 Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Lilliane Jordi, returning from Ziguinchor: "The Violent Anger of the Casamance Diolas"]

[Excerpt] The problem, as reconstructed from accounts by inhabitants of Ziguinchor, dates from December 1982. Diolas (ethnic group of Lower Casamance), unhappy with the growing dominance by Wolof civil servants from Dakar, organized a march on the Gouvernance to raise their own white flag in the place of the Senegalese flag. The organizers were brought to trial a year later. Diolas gathered in the brush to prepare a commemorative demonstration. Armed police broke up the gathering and angry Diolas took a machete to three of them, cutting them to pieces.

Several days later, on the morning of Sunday, 18 December, the Diolas again marched on the Gouvernance, armed with bows and arrows and a few hunting rifles. They were met by police carrying machine guns, still in shock from the murder of their colleagues. A bloodbath ensued: their charms were no protection against machine gun rounds. Stunned, the Diolas retreated to the brush that they had come out of only a few hours earlier. They took with them their dead and wounded--several thousands, it was estimated in Ziguinchor. Some fled to nearby Guinea-Bissau. The police searched for those responsible and made numerous arrests. At the end of January, all roads were still being patrolled and checks were frequent.

A Fluke

A glance at the map reveals one aspect of the problem in Casamance: the south of Senegal is cut off from the rest of the country by what is generally known as the "Gambian aberration." A legacy of colonialism, the Gambia has the same in landscape and peoples as Senegal. Road signs in English at the border constitute the only difference. The enclave isolates Casamance from the capital. Of course, there is the "TransGambian," an international road with a ferry-boat crossing which sometimes takes 5 to 6 hours of waiting in the beating sun, much to the benefit of the Gambian merchants who crowd both banks.

Because it is isolated, Casamance feels neglected. Dakar sends civil servants (too many); it selects ministers (too few) from among its people. Things haven't clicked, as the expression goes. Leaving the barren plains of the Sahel, the flat sandy area where only the baobabs lift their crooked arms to the equally sandy sky, you can breathe when you cross into green Casamance...at least, it is still green. The desert is advancing. Sand laden winds have already reached Ziguinchor, the water table level is dropping. In recent years, 700 to 1,000 mm of rain has fallen, compared with the usual 1,500, but this does not stop the inhabitants from burning the brush to supply Dakar in charred wood.

The Smell of Petroleum

Fleeing the advancing desert, the inhabitants of the north are settling in Casamance. They are civil servants, but farmers as well. They mark off their land while Diolas cultivate the available fields. Another source of conflict!

Traditionally, the Diola are independent and the French never succeeded in colonizing Lower Casamance. "We are not separatists," a Diola nun from the island of Karabane told us. "We simply want our share of development. We are fed up with civil servants from Dakar."

Lastly, towards the end of January, wide-scale troop movement--4,000 to 5,000 soldiers, according to estimates--in Casamance and navy units off Cape Skiring were observed. "Nothing to do with the uprisings," we were told. There is a border conflict with Guinea-Bissau that has intensified since the discovery of petroleum reserves off the coast in an area where the border is poorly defined. The two countries are negotiating and have asked the International Court in the Hague to settle the matter.

The ingredients for an explosive mixture, which those who want to destabilize Africa are fond of, are there: Isolation; ethnic and religious differences (While Senegal is 80 percent Muslim, Lower Casamance is mostly animist and Christian); the influx of Northerners fleeing the advance of the desert and poverty; drought in Casamance (usually self-sufficient, Casamance purchased wheat last year); cultural shock from developing tourism and literacy programs; plus, possible oil reserves and the presence of Cuban and Soviet advisers in close-by Guinea-Bissau.

The revolt of the Diolas does not seem to be orchestrated from abroad. But there exists a risk that the situation could be turned to advantage, and it is probably for this reason that Senghor's successor, the young president Abdou Diouf, did not hesitate to use repression. He recently divided Casamance into two administrative units, Upper and Lower Casamance--one way of getting better control over the problems. He holds the stick and he holds the carrot: every day, the government's daily, LE SOLEIL, announces new measures to benefit Casamance.

12413

CSO: 3419/444

DO NOT LISTEN TO WASHINGTON, SAY CONSERVATIVES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 25 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial: "South Africa First?"]

[Text] Recently an unsuspecting South African public has been led to believe that in its negotiations with Mozambique the government is about to score a diplomatic breakthrough in favor of South Africa. A rose colored picture is being painted in the belief that if these talks are successful this will contribute in bringing about peace and economic progress in the subcontinent.

However, as more facts are becoming available this whole matter is beginning to take on a disturbing aspect. The most apprehensive thing is that, according to indications, the government will be withdrawing its support to the Mozambique Resistance Movement in exchange for the suspension of help to the ANC [African National Congress] on the part of the Mozambique government. Such an agreement is naturally very suitable to the Marxist regime of Machael, because he is under the increasing danger of being overthrown by the rebels. At the same time he will not be able to give any guarantee to South Africa that in the future the ANC will not again use Mozambique as its springboard, simply because such a guarantee is impossible.

The pieces of the jigsaw puzzle are falling in place neatly as the role of the U.S. Government is being uncovered. The Reagan administration has evidently played an important role in the preparatory work for the conference and was ostensibly instrumental in bringing the two countries to the conference table. The so-called "peace" between South Africa and Mozambique and a stable government in Maputo are in the interest of the United States and South Africa was deliberately drawn into this.

These events are reminiscent of the role played by the United States in bringing down the white government of Rhodesia. At that time South Africa was also used for the purpose of exercising the necessary pressure for attaining what the White House thought was in the interest of the United States. The result was an inimical black state on the republic's northern border.

Another example of U.S. interference to the detriment of the whites was, of course, the Angola debacle of 1975. At that time the South African forces were standing at the gates of the capital city of Luanda when the U.S. withdrawal of

support led to the humiliating retreat of South African troops. By so doing the government let slip a unique opportunity of unseating an hostile government and replacing it with a more friendly one. But there is more: by its action the government lost the opportunity of permanently denying bases in Angola to SWAPO. The present lingering war on the border of the South-West is a continuous denouncement of the government's lamentable strategy during this episode.

The lesson is clear: the interests of the whites in South Africa are not to be reconciled with those of successive leftist leaning U.S. administrations. The United States will pursue its interests in the manner it interprets them and will involve South Africa if we make this possible.

Therefore our denouncement is not principally directed against the United States but, is addressed rather to the South African government. Over a period of 14 years the Vorster-Botha government has demonstrated a very weak understanding of the meaning of national sovereignty. As a party which presents itself as a successor to General Hertzog it is behaving in a manner that makes a mockery of the concept of "South Africa First."

South Africa fought a difficult struggle for more than half a century to free itself from the British yoke. However, since 1970, this government has increasingly allowed us to be sucked into the U.S. sphere of influence to the detriment of all white predominance. Not only has this sort of neo-colonialism cropped up in the examples mentioned above, but it stretches over nearly all fields of life. Leftist concessions on a social, economic and constitutional bases are being introduced all over for the purpose demonstrating a willing partnership with the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement." It was always Dr Piet Koornhof, who advocated with the Americans that apartheid is dead.

South Africa needs a government which is able to break away from the U.S. sphere of influence. The United States, its values and its way of living has little to offer to the whites in South Africa; therefore, U.S. motives must be treated with the greatest of suspicions and any government should be extremely careful with regard to any U.S. initiative in southern Africa. The present government has demonstrated once again that it is unable to do this.

7964

CSO: 3401/51

ZIMBABWE REFUSING PASSPORTS TO CITIZENS IN SA

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Feb 84 p 36

[Article by Savvas Georgiades: "Living in Limbo"]

[Text] EX-RHODESIANS claim they have become stateless and have been refused Zimbabwean passports because they now live in South Africa.

Most of them came to South Africa after independence because of the job opportunities in this country and for their children's education.

They left Zimbabwe on Rhodesian/Zimbabwean passports, which are now invalid and are no longer recognised.

Now they are worried that they will not be able to travel or return to their country of birth.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwean Department of Home Affairs said that a number of Zimbabweans residing in other countries had been refused passports.

"I advise them to make fresh applications or to appeal against the refusal as they have been advised to do so by the trade mission in South Africa," he said.

He denied that it was the Zimbabwean government's policy to refuse passports to people residing in other countries.

"Some people may have been refused passports for a number of reasons, but not because they are residing in another country."

Mrs Elizabeth Robbins of Killarney, Johannesburg, said that when she applied for a Zimbabwean passport her application was turned down with no reasons given.

"The reason I came to South Africa is that my husband, John, was born here and wanted to come back," she said.

"Also because South Africa offers more opportunities and my children can receive a good education."

Bitter

"I was born in Zimbabwe and wish to retain my Zimbabwean citizenship.

"All my family still live there and they have no intention of leaving."

Mrs Robbins left Zimbabwe after independence and has been living in South Africa for almost two years.

"When I applied for a passport last August they gave me an emergency visa.

"I visited my family and only found out that my application for a passport had been refused when I returned to South Africa.

"They cancelled my other passport because it is not recognised any more."

Mrs Robbins feels bitter because she was born in Zimbabwe and feels that she is entitled to a passport.

"I'm very hurt and never thought this would happen. I didn't think they would refuse me a passport.

"If I hadn't been born there I would understand, but I still feel that it is my country and that one day I may want to return.

"My two children were also born in Zimbabwe and they also can't get a passport.

"They are forcing me to take out a citizenship of another country, whereas they should be encouraging us to come back," she said.

Mrs Harried Pretorius of Springs said she came to South Africa three years ago after Zimbabwe became independent.

Her husband is a South African citizen and wanted to return to South Africa.

They were also worried that their children would not be able to receive a proper education in Zimbabwe.

"My last child was born in South Africa and can travel on my husband's passport," Mrs Pretorius said.

"But my other three children and I were born in Rhodesia. We have all been refused passports.

"It has made me very angry and bitter because most of my family still live in Zimbabwe and I still feel that I'm a Zimbabwean."

"I now have to stay in South Africa for five years before I can become a citizen and apply for a passport.

"But what happens if my father, who is now 83, becomes sick. If I have to go and see him I won't be able to even though I am a Zimbabwean.

"Now I have no passport and no country. It really is sickening that they can do this to people."

Another Zimbabwean, Mr Manuel Quiterio, 32, came to South Africa because of the job opportunities.

"I'm in the glass business and don't have a chance in Zimbabwe because the trade is now monopolised," Mr Quiterio said.

He applied for a Zimbabwean passport in September last year and has not yet had a reply.

"I don't think I have much chance of getting a Zimbabwean passport because I have spoken to many other people who have been refused passports."

Mr Quiterio was born in Mozambique but lived in what was then Rhodesia for 26 years.

"I feel it is my country, but if they don't want me there is nothing I can do about it."

--A South African Department of Internal Affairs spokesman said the Department would consider issuing stateless people, or people who have been refused passports by their country, with a three-year South African travel document if they have permanent residence and have been in the country for less than a year.

The Minister may grant naturalisation under special circumstances to people who have permanent residence and have been in the country for less than a year.

The Department will also consider issuing travel documents to people whose application for naturalisation has been refused.

At present, all people under 23 can become South African citizens after living in the country for two years. People over 23 may apply for citizenship after they have lived in the country for five years.

CSO: 3400/714

INDUSTRY WELCOMES STRYDOM COMMITTEE ACCEPTANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 11

[Text]

THE FEDERATED Chamber of Industries has welcomed the announcement that Government has accepted "in principle" the recommendations of the Strydom Committee to repeal the Group Areas Act, the Community Development Act, the Slums Act, the Separate Amenities Act and Section 28 (1) of the General Laws Amendment Act.

A statement released in Johannesburg yesterday quoted the president of the FCI, Mr RJ Ironside, as saying this would represent an important step in implementing the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which reported in 1978 the promised changes in this legislation.

The opening up of central business district trading for all race groups would be a real gesture of signal importance both within South Africa and abroad.

"To my mind this should be linked with steps now being taken by Government to normalise South Africa's external

relations, and to make possible an honourable peace in Southern Africa," Mr Ironside said.

The recommendations of the Strydom Committee have also been welcomed by city councils, the Association of Chambers of Commerce and other trade organisations.

A survey found that only the Bloemfontein City Council considered the step as revolutionary.

The committee's recommendation has also been welcomed by the Durban Chamber of Commerce, whose president, Mr Sandy Morrison, described it as an evolutionary move that is essential in the light of the new tricameral parliamentary system.

The CBD Association of Johannesburg has welcomed the recommendations that CBDS should become open trading areas. The chairman of the association, Mr Nigel Mandy, said he did not expect any immediate big changes. Many businesses had Black managers, some Black businesses used Whites as fronts, while others had been ig-

noring restrictions entirely. He said the only immediate difference could be mixed cinema audiences.

The chairman of the Bloemfontein Sakekamer, Mr Berrie van Niekerk, has described the issue as "most momentous" and says he will comment after discussing the recommendation with his executive committee today.

In Pretoria, the recommendation has been welcomed by both the Chamber of Commerce and the Sakekamer. The chairman of the Pretoria

Management committee, Dr Gerhard Davidtz, said he first wished to study the recommendation before commenting.

The city councils of East London and Pietermaritzburg and the King Williamstown council have also welcomed the recommendation.

The chairman of the Cape Town City Council executive committee, Mr John Muir, also welcomed the recommendation, saying that it had always been the council's policy that businessmen should be allowed to trade where they wished.

'Fatal Step' Says Dr Treurnicht

CAPE TOWN. — The proposed opening of trade in central business districts to all race groups was a "fatal" step, the Conservative Party said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the opening of CBDs would undermine the maintenance of separate group areas and give greater permanence to Non-Whites in White areas.

"It is a further step in the watering-down and forsaking of the policy of separate development in favour of progressive integration," Dr Treurnicht said.

CSO: 3400/714

CONSIDERATIONS FOR SETTLING NAMIBIA QUESTION

Danger of Vietnam-Like Situation

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 2 Feb 84 p 12

[Editorial: "The Last Chance"]

[Text] Thank God the peace initiative for the South-West is on again.

The republic has manifested its willingness to help in bringing about a solution through the prime minister's statement to the effect that South Africa is withdrawing its troops from southern Angola, a statement he made in the course of the no-confidence debate. The extent to which this new process can develop will now depend on the reaction of the leading Western countries, Angola itself and SWAPO.

From Mr Botha's explanation at the press conference it can be deduced that South Africa was given certain guarantees by the United States to the effect that the troop withdrawal would not be misused by other parties.

This is important, because nobody must now draw the conclusion that the South African government will forthwith disregard its commitments in the South-West. The fact is that a closer look is now being taken at the problem in its local and global context. The fact that through this most recent weighing of options the government has now decided to go for a more purposeful stipulation is logical and understandable.

We mention just a few facts which necessitate a more sober reasoning with respect to the South-West;

It is costing the republic as much as 600 million rand annually to keep the necessary services going there;

It is being conservatively estimated that the upkeep of the armed forces in the South-West and the operational actions in southern Angola are costing close to 2 million rand per day;

The gnawing insecurity about the political future is causing instability and is frightening investors;

As matters have lately developed on the military front operations in Angola are heading increasingly in a Vietnam type situation in which more young men will be dying and financial expenditures for support and supplies are simply becoming prohibitive.

Sober thinking therefore requires that South Africa must consider how long it can keep this up and whether there has to be a return to peace negotiations on the basis of give and take.

Another important aspect is at play:

In the present attempt to arrive at a settlement South Africa has the advantage of United States involvement with a Washington administration which does not hesitate in supporting us in important points of debate such as the question of the Cubans.

Though now not so much in evidence, there is a possibility that President Reagan will be defeated by the Democrats in November. If this happens we will be losing a valuable ally in these negotiations.

Thus it is very necessary that the present initiative does not fail.

Nonaggression Pact, Settlement

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 9 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by At Viljoen: "South Africa Must Conclude Treaty With Frontline States"]

[Text] Johannesburg--A non-aggression treaty with the so-called Frontline States containing the provision that no terrorists shall be accommodated in their territories for undertaking actions against South Africa, must be made a condition for an independent South-West.

This is the proposal made yesterday to DIE VADERLAND by Mr Johan Fick, the chairman of the Department of Developmental Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University. He made the proposal in the course of an interview on his doctorate dissertation dealing with the South-West.

Mr Fick, who for 3 years was advisor on South-West matters to the foreign minister, said that withdrawing from the South-West would not be in the national interest of South Africa if the result is going to be a shifting of the armed conflict from the northern part of South-West Africa to South Africa's own borders.

To make sure that this is not going to happen he thinks that the appropriate way is to have treaties with all the Frontline States (and perhaps not just with South Africa's immediate neighbors) containing the provision that their territories shall not be tolerated as jumping off places for terror against South Africa. Along with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola this

could be implemented as part of a settlement package of which UN-Resolution 435 would form the technical basis.

The future government of the South-West (whether or not it is going to be a SWAPO regime) must of course be bound to this treaty. Even if all terrorism emanating from neighboring countries is not nipped in the bud there will at least be a legal basis for future negotiations on this matter.

Mr Fick is of the opinion that the South-West problem has reached a stage where it is difficult to see any advantage for South Africa is a continued struggle in that region. Even the leverage which South Africa could exercise, with respect to the West in its key role for bringing about a settlement, could disappear and become counterproductive if it is going to drag its feet unnecessarily and be "written off" by the West.

Solution, Not Arrangement

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 2 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Yesterday in the course of the no-confidence debate Mr Frank le Roux, the Conservative Party representative for Brakpan, said that the government must clarify the confusion about the South-West dispute.

The Conservative Party identifies itself with the fact that offensive operations must be kept confidential and the party is grateful for the effective actions of the South African armed forces.

However, the government must spell out what it intends to do with the time that has been gained.

Mr Le Roux voiced his apprehension over the prime minister's saying that as far as he is concerned South Africa comes first. South Africa cannot be separated from the South-West.

There are tens of thousands of people who have families in the South-West, he said.

The government must create a secure future for the South-West and it must stand by its promise that it will never allow a Russian flag in the territory of the South-West.

The South African government must seek a solution and not an accommodation; he went on to say that such a solution must be acceptable to all.

He also voiced his concern that SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma will be ignoring the South Africa withdrawal and that the other parties will not be abiding with the assurances they have given.

Mozambique

Referring to the possible collaboration with Mozambique Mr Le Roux demanded that that country must give assurance that communist bases will not be allowed on its territory if it is going to collaborate with South Africa.

The Foreign Affairs minister must also see to it that a permanent peace treaty is worked out. Those people are now suffering hunger and are willing to collaborate with South Africa, but as soon as things get better, they will be stabbing this country in the back again. This is what Le Roux said.

7964

CSO: 3401/51

NEW CONSTITUTION 'WORTH ITS PRICE FOR PEACE'

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 2 Feb 84 p 12

[Editorial: "The Price for Peace"]

[Text] What price is South Africa willing to pay for peace? Certainly not a price entailing the loss of its self determination or the renunciation of its self respect.

However, if this price were to come down to simply financial sacrifices then there would be few South Africans who would not do their share to insure peace and the government would also be expected to do its part.

Regrettably there are now politicians from both the Progressive Federal Party as well as the Conservative Party who in the course of the present no-confidence debate are eager to turn the question of the financial expenses connected with the new constitutional order into a controversy.

The fact that there are people (regular voters) who are sensitive about the cost aspect of the new order of things is understandable. Raising the AVB [General Income Tax] has just been brought up and expectations are that the actual prescription of the bitter medicine for the public will be issued with the budget to be presented later this year.

Similarly the government does not have unlimited funds for realizing the implementation of the new order of things without financial sacrifices.

The disappointing price of gold, the farmers' great debt burden, the unavoidable salary increases for government people and the high demands being placed on its income by defense requirements are putting an exceptional strain upon the Treasury just at this time.

Exactly what the financial implications for the new order of things are going to be are not known; however, ways and means must simply be found to get this new order going in the proper manner, for this is in the interest of peace.

Over the years the unfolding of our national policy has surely taught us how the foundations of a policy can crumble for purely financial reasons--as was the case with the development of the national states the development and consolidation of which have lagged behind too long, because the money has had to be utilized for the purpose of filling gaps elsewhere.

AFRICA, WEST CAN STILL BE WON OVER

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 84 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "South Africa's Road to the Outside World Runs Through Africa"]

[Text] In the third part of the TV series about John Vorster, Mr Vorster repeated the view which he expressed on a number of occasions during his life. As he put it then, what this comes down to is that the measure to which South Africa will be accepted by the outside world is to a great extent determined by the measure to which it is accepted by other countries of Africa of which it is a part.

This is a thought that has become very real in these our own times.

Just the Reverse

This matter can also be put as follows:

In the past South Africa's road to Africa ran through Europe, through countries which formerly had colonies in Africa: Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal. We collaborated with these countries, which at the time were still managing the affairs of the biggest part of Africa, in matters such as the Commission for Technical Collaboration in Africa South of the Sahara which towards the end of the fifties was meeting in Capetown. We did not collaborate with the people of Africa itself.

Things are now just the reverse. The people of Africa are managing their own affairs, however well or badly they do so, and the Commission for Technical Collaboration has graduated to the Organization for African Unity. Now our road to the colonial powers of the past, and to be sure to the rest of the world, runs through Africa. The better our relations with the countries of Africa the better will be our relations with the rest of the world.

What is making this matter so real now is that in those days special opportunities were at hand for South Africa to improve its relations with other African countries and, to start with, mostly with its neighbors.

Several factors had contributed to this. First of all South Africa's resolute actions against countries which allowed terrorist movements to use their territory as a springboard for attacks on South Africa. They were made to understand that it is very harmful for them to do so; at the same time also realize that it can be to their advantage to live in peace with South Africa, even though it may not be in friendship.

Actually South Africa is in a better position to help them than to punish them. It can do this even better than most of the countries which have already given such large sums of money to those countries. South Africa can do this, because it does have an Africa experience which is lacking in those other countries. This became quite apparent in Ghana some 30 years ago when a handful of South African agricultural experts performed work which evoked the greatest of appreciation from Dr Nkrumah.

Disillusionment

There is also the great distress which these countries are experiencing as a result of the drought and other circumstances and moreover the attendant disillusionment which the Soviet Union has instilled there. The Soviet "help" sent to them has consisted mostly of obsolete military equipment which Russia palmed off. These countries failed to get from the Soviets the sort of help they need especially now.

A spirit of criticism has now taken root among the Western countries which in the past have given help in such an indiscriminate manner; this criticism was uttered in the course of a meeting which took place last week in Lusaka. In this meeting members of the Southern Africa Conference for Coordination of Development (SAKCO) had to listen to harsh words from Western countries on whom they count for help.

Realism

The harsh words were anything but undeserved, but they must have come as a shock to those countries which figured that they need only to ask in order to get more. The action was calculated to instill a new spirit of realism in the ranks of those countries; realism in any form must also get them to consider their relations with South Africa.

It is significant that SAKCO issued a statement in which, to the dismay of the ANC [African National Congress] it welcomed "signs of less aggressive attitude" by South Africa.

Bonus

However, the factors mentioned so far are to a great extent negative in nature. This comes down to the fact that South Africa's neighboring countries are being made to reassess the situation through circumstances which affect them detrimentally such as the South African punitive measures, droughts, economic distress and insufficient help from other sources. No matter how important is the cumulative effect of these factors, it is not enough. In order to be

enduring favorable relations between us and them must rest on positive ground. For this it is first of all necessary that those countries be moved to see South Africa in a more favorable light.

This is making the building up of South Africa's new order of things, and especially the dispositions that form the basis for this, all the more urgent.

Obviously South Africa simply cannot consider to undertake reforms merely for the purpose of pleasing others. It must continue in its efforts to do what is right and reasonable and required by its internal policy in accordance with its own discretion. But, if in this effort it will succeed in creating a more favorable picture of itself abroad and especially among its neighbors this will be a bonus of incalculable value.

7964

CSO: 3401/51

GOVERNMENT WARNS SACC ON CONFRONTATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The government yesterday warned the South African Council of Churches that if it continued its "tendency towards confrontation," the State might be forced to act against it.

Introducing a special debate on the Eloff Commission report on the SACC, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the Government had accepted the Commission's recommendation not to declare the Council an affected organisation.

"But I want to stress ... that the member churches of the SACC should take note that if the Council persists in its tendency towards confrontation, the state might feel forced to use counter-measures," said Mr Le Grange.

He warned the SACC and its General Secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that neither was above the law.

Wicked

"I warn him (Bishop Tutu) and the SACC that ... I will not allow any wicked acts (onheilighe) to be committed under the cloak of religion.

"The member churches of the SACC must ask themselves in earnest if they want to be members of a political pressure group or if they truly want to be members of the Church of Christ."

Mr Le Grange said it should be clear to true Christians which road the SACC member churches should follow.

Crime

The Government had noted the Commission's recommendation with regard to the creation of a crime to be known as "economic sabotage" to be applicable to South Africans promoting foreign disinvestment, but had as yet taken no decision on the matter.

Mr Le Grange said he was intensively studying existing legislation in this regard.

The Government had accepted the recommendation that the SACC should be brought under the ambit of the Fund Raising Act, and the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Naik van der Merwe, would prepare the necessary legislation.

Such legislation was necessary in the light of the SACC's history of mismanagement of funds, its tolerance of mishan-

dling of large sums of money and its refusal to allow auditing of part of the Asingeni Fund or to bring about greater control of such funds.

"To date, control (of funds) has been insufficient," Mr Le Grange said.

He had noted the "challenging and derogatory" attitude adopted by Bishop Tutu on the Commission's report and the Bishop's rejection of the report on the grounds that a theologian was not represented on the Commission to give an insight into the biblical justification of the SACC's activities.

"This is nonsense because an honest person would not necessarily

need a theological background to judge if his country was being threatened or if funds were being mismanaged or if people were lying to him," the Minister said.

Branded

Bishop Tutu had also branded the establishment and report of the Eloff Commission as "confrontation with the Church."

However, the SACC was not a church but a clerical body and neither the Council nor any "real church" was above the authority of the State, Mr Le Grange said.

The report had been well-considered and balanced and the bibliography and list of wit-

nesses confirmed the trouble the commission had taken to judge the relevant points fully and objectively.

The Minister said the appointment of the Eloff Commission had been timely and had generally been welcomed, as had been borne out by the reaction of editors of newspapers such as the Rand Daily Mail and the Argus.

Mr Le Grange invited member churches of the SACC to talk with the Government.

"The Government's doors are open to any church that wants to talk with us and the member churches of the SACC are welcome to do so," he said.

Two Options Left Says NRP

THE two options left open to the members of the South African Council of Churches after the Eloff Commission's report were to either replace the council's hierarchy with responsible people or entirely withdraw support for the organisation, Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) said.

Commending the Government's

investigation into the SACC, Mr Rogers said the council had 'teetered on the brink of revolution' and its hierarchy had 'hidden behind the sanctimonious cloak of religion.'

SACC member churches now had two courses open to them. They could replace the present hierarchy with responsible people to

continue the work of an organisation 'which was not created for a liberation process' or they could withdraw their support from the SACC unless it stopped its 'irreligious activities.'

Mr Rogers said the SACC had been one of the factors politicising the Church and that the report had opened the public's eyes to "one of the dangers cursing South Africa".

'Association with Communists'

THE South African Council of Churches had by implication associated itself with the SA Communist Party, Dr Boy Geldenhuys (NP Randfontein) said.

Speaking during a special debate on the report of the Eloff Commission on the council, he said there had been "enough evidence" of a "very close connection"

between the SACC and the African National Congress.

"Any body that associates itself with the aims of the ANC by implication also associates itself with the aims of the South African Communist Party," Dr Geldenhuys said.

The SACC should therefore be careful how it chose its company," he added.

CSO: 3400/714

PFP CHALLENGED ON SACC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Text]

There was not a political party in Parliament whose principles or policies would not come into conflict with those of the SA council of churches, Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP. Risik) said yesterday.

In a special debate on the Eloff Commission's report on the SACC he challenged the Progressive Federal Party to tell the house at which stage it would, should it gain power, come into confrontation with the individuals discussed in the report.

"It is quite clear from the report that there is not a party in the House whose programme of principles or policy will not, sooner or later, come into confrontation with those of the SACC and with the people we have read about in the report.

"We in South Africa must take note that these people have their fellow travellers and forerunners, particularly among the Whites," he said.

These included people like Dr Wolfgang Kistler, Mrs Margaret Nash and Mr John Rees who, for "deviationary psychological reasons," associated with Black organisa-

tions, which had to be warned against such people.

Their strategy was to mislead ignorant people here and abroad, Mr van der Merwe said.

Mr L Wessels (NP Krugersdorp) said there was no doubt the commission's findings were damning to the SACC which was clearly on the road of revolutionary rather than evolutionary change.

"No state can allow its authority to be undermined by organisations that have limited local support and are funded from abroad."

"Red lights flash when a spirit of resistance is encouraged," he said.

Only three percent of the SACC's budget went to the poor, widows and orphans while 97 percent was earmarked for activism.

Its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had repeatedly stated that he supported the goals of the African National Congress but did not approve of its methods.

In echoing the ANC's sentiments and associating with revolutionaries he gave at least moral support to the organisation.

CP, PFP BY-ELECTION VICTORIES ANALYZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Feb 84 p 23

[Article by Brian Pottinger: "A Whimper on the Right and a Ripple to Left"]

[Text]

THE by-election results this week have provided a whimper on the right of the white political spectrum — and a somewhat bigger ripple on the left.

The Conservative Party's narrow win in Soutpansberg gives little relief to the beleaguered far-right in South African politics.

But the Progressive Federal Party's Pinetown victory holds out prospects for a reshaping of left-of-centre white South African politics.

And the Government's response to the two by-elections indicates disappointment but few signs of the paralysing anxiety that once greeted far-right inroads on NP majorities.

These were the main assessments by politicians and observers as the full impact of Wednesday's two low-key but still significant by-elections began filtering through.

Apathy

In their second attempt within ten months to seize Soutpansberg — one of their most promising electoral prospects after Waterberg — the CP managed to scrape a 497 majority over the National Party.

The 69.9 percent poll was nearly ten percent lower than in May and this apathy by hustings-weary voters

played a decisive role in converting the National Party's 621-vote majority into a 497-vote defeat.

The uproar surrounding the finances of the previous incumbent, former Manpower Minister Fanie Botha, and weak organisation apparently did little to help the NP cause.

Throughout the campaign some prominent NP campaign workers remained pessimistic about the outcome of the by-election.

On Wednesday morning NP members were privately admitting that the CP would take the seat.

But in broader political terms the CP's victory is pyrrhic.

The last-minute HNP decision to pull out — it knew it would come a derisory third in the contest — could have contributed another 400 to 500 votes to the CP which enabled them to tie up the contest.

Although it helped them to victory in Soutpansberg, the HNP unilateral pull-out at this point shows little indication of bearing election-pact fruits.

The higher percentage polls that can be expected in a general election, and the fact that Soutpansberg in any case ranked one of the top CP prospects, pales the 4.4 percent voter swing from the NP to the CP in

the constituency into insignificance.

In government quarters the defeat was accepted with surprising equanimity.

The voter shift was described as "small change" by one NP source and both the Prime Minister and Transvaal NP leader have publicly stated the far-right victory will not deter them.

Wobble

"The referendum was the big picture. Soutpansberg is a slight wobble in one of the brush strokes," was how one NP source closely involved in the Soutpansberg described the contest this week.

On the left of the political spectrum, however, the Pinetown by-election signals a possible major realignment of political forces, with the New Republic Party in an almost untenable position.

One of the clearest signals from the by-election was that the referendum defeat of the PFP has not eroded its basic power-base.

The PFP pushed up its share of the total brought-out vote from 37.2 percent in 1981 (the three-cornered Provincial seat) to 54.5 percent.

More significantly, the PFP on Wednesday drew 39 percent more votes than it

did in the benchmark, three-way provincial fight in 1981.

Doubts

Although the provincial tallies in 1981 do not give an exact picture of the balance of forces — there were special "deals" to keep the NP out of power in the province — the NRP was if anything advantaged in 1981 in that many PFP supporters voted for the NRP at provincial level to forestall an NP takeover of the council.

The Pinetown by-election was apparently won on good campaigning and the NRP's failure to motivate their own people or succeed in drawing out sufficient NP supporters. The low 55 percent poll attested to this.

Initial estimates indicate only half the potential NP vote in the constituency turned out to support the NRP.

But even at that level, it suggests the NRP had a serious stay-away factor among its own people and lost a considerable number to the PFP.

Despite the upbeat talk by NRP spokesmen during the campaign about big margins of victory, top NRP members were confiding this week they had entertained doubts about their chances from the beginning.

On the basis of the NRP's showing in Pinetown the party's chances of surviving another general election appear slim.

Scramble

All objective factors favoured the NRP — it was a Natal seat, a top candidate, the NP deliberately bowed out, a local newspaper had endorsed their candidate and they were still riding on the coat-tails of the Government's successful referendum campaign.

The party's poor showing in Pinetown also means it can expect little similar mercy from the Government in the next general election.

This week NP sources were roundly condemning the lackadaisical way the NRP handled the campaign.

Even before polling day, meanwhile, there had been indications that the NP in Natal were preparing to distance themselves from the outcome of the election if it was unfavourable.

The next general election would unleash a scramble between the PFP and NP for the Natal spoils, with the NRP squashed in the middle.

On present showing, there is doubt whether the NRP would be able to retain two seats.

This week NRP officials were engaged in painful post-mortems.

The Natal NRP, under its leader Mr Ron Miller, could well come under attack for its handling of the campaign.

But simultaneously elements of the party are certain to challenge Mr Raw's leadership and his failure to project a clear party image.

The reckoning could be

messy.

Mr Raw has meanwhile emphasised there was no consideration being given to disbanding the party or joining the National Party.

"We have worked extremely hard and made valuable contributions in the constitutional debate and the referendum.

"Why should we now, in the middle of the implementation phase, suddenly pack up?"

The PFP, meanwhile, needed the Pinetown victory, as party leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert put it, "like a junkie needs a fix".

PFP analysis of the Pinetown constituency at the beginning of the campaign proved remarkably accurate.

The breakdown then was 40 percent NP support, 22 percent NRP and 38 percent PFP.

Sceptical

But despite the survey, many PFP workers in the constituency remained sceptical about victory — partly to keep the NRP and NP complacent but also because the statistical disadvantage compared to 1981 looked so daunting.

The PFP were at week's end interpreting the outcome of the by-elections as a clear signal that left-of-centre opposition voter support in the referendum was conditional on further Government reforms.

And the Government appeared unbowed by the Soutpansberg defeat.

BARLOWS TO UNVEIL NEW GIANT DIVISION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

AFTER big building material and steel acquisitions recently, Barlows is to unveil a giant division in its next annual report with sales of R1 400-million and taxed profit of R50-million.

The new building material, steel and paint division, comprising three listed companies — Federated Blaikie, Robor Industrial Holdings and Plascon — will employ 21 000 people. Barlows main board director John Maree heads it.

If Mr Maree's new division were a separate company, it would rank in profit size among the top 10 in South Africa — above such blue chips as Murray & Roberts, Anglo Transvaal Industries, Safmarine and Highveld Steel.

Mr Maree says the new division is part of a drive in Barlows to avoid becoming too institutionalised and to enhance public participation.

"The aim is to get the divisional operations into quoted companies. We believe it's good for management to have independence and to be in the public eye."

Other new mega-divisions comprising several quoted companies in Barlows include Reunert, the electronics and engineering arm; Nampak and Metal Box, the packaging division; and CG Smith, the food and textiles arm. Barlows now has 15 separately listed industrial companies.

R600-m sales

After Federated Timbers is reversed into listed Blaikie Johnstone, the combined giant in building material distribution will have sales of R600-million, taxed profit of R15-million and total assets of R250-million. It will have 110 outlets nationwide.

Mr Maree said that Barlows paid 9.5 times f10 earnings for Blaikie Johnstone. In establishing the price for Federated Timbers at 13-million new Blaikie shares, Federated was valued on a

relative value basis taking into account net assets, earnings, dividends and so on. This means Federated was adjudged to be worth 60 against Blaikie's 40.

The current share price is underpinned by the offer price and analysts are divided on whether it will hold after conclusion of the deal. The circular to shareholders goes out in about 10 days.

Mr Maree said that although it would be by far the biggest building supplier in South Africa, Federated Blaikie would have only about 15% of the market.

Mr Maree told *Business Times* that all jobs were secure.

"If anything, we'll be short of people and opportunities will improve."

Though it was cyclical, he believed building would be a strong long-term growth area.

"In addition, we are excited about manufacturing new products, such as doors, windows, trusses, timber-frame houses, knock-down furniture, new and veneers, and bulk and mini-bulk cement

delivery."

Turnover in Robor, the steel division, comprising Wolhuter, Brolo, MRT Bartons, Almex and Monoweld, would be about R500-million, taxed profits R15-million and gross assets R265-million.

Plascon Paints, long a Barlows subsidiary and "a marvellously run company", will account for the most of the rest of turnover and profit.

Celebrated

Analysts believe the company has done much to head off criticism about agglomeration by decentralising and permitting public participation in its activities. Last year's 5% earnings decline is now seen as a fine performance in trying circumstances.

Watchers have also been impressed that Barlows retains its celebrated ability to transform small initial strategic acquisitions in new industries into dominance in a few years. It has achieved this in packaging, sugar, food and electronics — and now building materials and steel.

ASSOCOM CHALLENGES STATE TO END SECRECY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Feb 84 p 3M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

The Government has been challenged by Mr Bill Yeowart, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, to drop its "obsessive secrecy" about news of military operations on the borders.

Mr Yeowart conceded that there was often reason for reticence about disclosure of precise information, but argued that both business and the public were concerned at the way details were released to overseas newspapers before being issued in South Africa.

The result was a credibility gap that the Government should close as a matter of urgency.

He argued that sacrifices to meet "regrettable necessities" in the allocation of both manpower and cash resources would become far less onerous if everyone were better informed and goals clearly defined — "and there is a degree of mutual understanding".

The appeal for more and faster information on military affairs is part of moves by Assocom to encourage an improvement in relations between the

Government and business and the public.

Assocom members are likely to underline their attitude at the next session of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, due this week.

"Relations and co-operation between business and the Government have been much improved since the Prime Minister's initiatives, first with the Carlton round of talks, and then the Cape of Good Hope conference," said Mr Yeowart.

"But the basis of relations must be tested and developed — and perhaps adapted", he told 24 Hours.

"We all need a far broader insight into the philosophies and strategies of the Government if we are going to lay the foundations of future business strategies.

"If the military disengagement goes ahead in Angola and relations with Mozambique are mended, for instance, it could mean tremendous new attitudes by companies about manpower and financial resources.

"We don't expect to know the intended strategies about how South

Africa will handle the problems of how Swapo and the Cubans and Savimbi will fit into any new scenarios.

"But if business can anticipate changes in military thinking, it could mean significant and even dramatic changes in economic thinking.

"We need a new agenda to talk about how far we can stretch our resources — the cost of providing men and materials for fighting a war, funding a decentralisation policy, creating vast new urban infrastructures, expanding education opportunities at all levels, and coping with new constitutional dispensations.

"Business wants to co-operate — but we must know the order of priorities. All of us must adjust to new circumstances and new realities.

"We can only suspect that too many civil servants, many of whom are now in senior posts, still linger with notions of a sort of 'State supremacy' and are easily persuaded to downgrade or even ignore optimism about the 'new philosophy' that more realistic politicians talk about."

DEARTH OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 9

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

DELIVERY times for electronic components are lengthening from a few weeks to several months because of the economic recoveries in the US and Europe.

Small quantities of discrete components (transistors, capacitors) are freely available but there is a dearth of specialised products such as integrated circuits.

Ferrits — used in transformers and coils — are semi-custom-designed and the lead times are always longer.

Mr Giuseppe Garbini, managing director of Edac (part of Philips), says the electronic components sector is worth R250m a year and the split between consumer electronics (including TV) and industrial electronics (including telephone exchanges) is 50%-50% in turnover.

Locally-produced components contribute 30% to turnover.

Edac has 4 300 types of components worth R2,3m available ex stock in Johannesburg and quotes an average of six to eight weeks for delivery of parts from overseas.

Edac does not manufacture components here but Siemens does, at its Sames factory in Pretoria, and so does Plessey in Cape Town.

Mr Garbini says the market has been down in the past two years but he expects real growth in the last quarter of this year.

His optimism is based on ordering to fill gaps in run-down inventories and orders for June-July delivery for the manufacture of communications equipment and industrial control.

Industrial electronics has been growing steadily for the past five years but the consumer sector dips and surges according to the state of the economy. The last peak in consumer electronics was 1981-1982.

Mr Garbini points out that the cost of components is decreasing in a sector growing at the rate of 20%-25% a year.

Mr Etienne Geyser, general manager of Siemens, says traditionally businesses supplying consumer electronics run down stocks at the end of the calendar year, and take virtually nothing in December and January, but substantial orders were taken in early February.

He agreed that lead times for integrated circuits had extended to months from weeks but said discrete components could be procured fairly quickly.

Mr Geyser is bullish about the prospects for the industry. He says: "Siemens has budgeted for growth."

IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATION WHITE PAPER PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 84 p 14

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY — Legislation would be introduced in Parliament this year to implement fundamental principles outlined in the Government's White Paper on Education, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said.

The new educational dispensation envisaged in the White Paper, released late last year in response to the De Lange Report on Education, makes provision — on the principle of equal education opportunities for all — for separate ministries for each population group and a fifth ministry to deal with "general" education matters.

Dr Viljoen was replying to debate on a private member's motion that the House, among other things, endorse the Government's principles for the provision of education as laid out in the White Paper.

The National Party member for Virginia, Mr Piet Clase, who introduced the motion, said earlier the White Paper should be seen and judged as an integral part of the new constitution,

which will come into effect later this year.

Dr Viljoen said besides legislation implementing the fundamental principles of the new educational dispensation, legislation covering the establishment of a South African council of educationists, and a co-ordinating committee of the various education departments, was also on the cards.

Referring to the goal of equal education opportunities for all, the Minister said various factors elaborated on earlier in the debate explained why this had not been attained.

Phenomenal growth in the provision of education to all had, however, already taken place and "a most pleasing factor" was that more had been spent on education in the current financial year than on defence, Dr Viljoen said.

Turning to an issue raised earlier in the debate — that unused White schools were not being made available to other population groups' pupils — he said instances where these schools were close enough to other groups' residential areas to enable their use were extremely

rare.

Using one population groups' schools for another was not a solution to the problem of a lack of schools, he said.

Time allocated for the debate elapsed, and Mr Clase's motion was not put to the vote.

CP Rejects Education Plans

THE Conservative Party rejected the Government White Paper on education since it would subject White, Coloured and Indian education and their separate education departments to a communal education policy, said Dr Frans van Staden (CP Koedoespoort).

Speaking to a private member's motion on the White Paper, he moved an amendment rejecting it, saying it would deprive each group of its right to self-determination as far as education was concerned.

The CP, said Mr Van Staden, believed Whites, Coloureds and Indians should have the right to determine their own education policies and structures.

It is also believed Black population groups living in the Republic should have a separate education system with its own policy and structure, subject to White control.

The White Paper was designed to fit in with the new constitution, Mr Van Staden added.

'Prepare Youth Early for Integration'

SOUTH Africa's youth should be prepared at a young age for an integrated society, Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said.

He was moving an amendment to a private member's motion by Mr P J Clase (NP Virginia) endorsing the government's education policy as set out in its White Paper after the De Lange report.

Mr Miller said the NRP stood for community-based and community-controlled education, particularly in the first four years, when mother-tongue education was essential.

Up to secondary level each group should have the right to control its

own education. There should be an equal right of association or disassociation and academic freedom up to tertiary level.

"But from there we differ with the Government, which then takes differentiation too far," Mr Miller said.

No party in the House denied or objected to the fact that the adult world was integrated.

"We all accept that people work together on the same shop floor, in laboratories and in government departments. Nobody objects to that.

"Unless we allow the youth to prepare for that reality at an early age, he will not maximise his potential in that society one day."

At the tertiary level differentiation could no longer be justified.

"One can never satisfy the needs of society by total vertical differentiation.

"It is totally unrealistic to prescribe to educated people — those who have matric — how to conduct themselves in South African Society," he said.

It was paternalistic and presumptuous to do so.

"We in the NRP recognise that the quality of life of any individual is directly proportional to the quantity of education an individual has."

Mr Miller's amendment urged the government to reconsider its stand on a single, centralised policy and the determination of education standards under one department. —

Education Plan 'Integral with Constitution'

THE Government's White Paper on the provision of education in the Republic should be seen and judged as an integral part of the new Constitution, said Mr Piet Clase (NP Virginia).

He was introducing a private member's motion that the House express its thanks and appreciation to the Government for the clear exposition of its policy in the White Paper, which was released last year.

The motion also called on the house to "wholeheartedly endorse" the principles laid down for the provision of education and . . . the decisions of the Government in the knowledge they would lead to equal education opportunities and improve the quality of life for all inhabitants of the Republic.

The White Paper, which is the Government's response to the De Lange report on education, commissioned in 1980, was the most important event in the country's education history, said Mr Clase.

"It places South Africa on a completely new and positive course.

"It should be seen and judged as an integral part of the new constitution," he said, because it confirmed the Government's policy of equal education for all, in their mother tongue, and the principle of self-determination for each population group with regard to their "own" education.

Equal education for all was a goal, but among the reasons this had not yet been achieved were lack of finance, insufficient qualified teachers and the "explosion" in pupil numbers, particularly as a result of compulsory education for Blacks.

CSO: 3400/714

STRYDOM COMMITTEE CALLS FOR GROUP AREAS ACT REPEAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Strydom Committee Report, which calls for the repeal of the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Act, among others, was released in Cape Town yesterday.

The committee undertook a technical inquiry into the two Acts and related legislation and recommended that a new Land Affairs Bill be accepted to replace four Acts and one section of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, revealed most of the committee's recommendations last week and said the government accepted them although it had some reservations about the committee's proposed legislation, which he forwarded to a select committee of Parliament.

Chinese

The other legislation the committee wants repealed are the Community Development and the Slums Acts.

In its recommended new Land Affairs Bill the committee, which was headed by Mr Justice J J Strydom, proposed sever-

al changes to the provisions of the existing Group Areas Act, including the creation of open trading areas and the treatment of Chinese as Whites.

The most radical change envisaged, however, is the removal of Group Areas, as such, and the regulation of the system of separate residential areas by way of title conditions and exemptions.

The committee refers to the finding of the joint committee of the President's Council that the time was not right to recommend the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

This could be interpreted as a general approach that the separation of residential areas for population groups, as established by the Act, should not be disturbed, the report says.

Legal enforcement was indispensable, the committee found, but the way in which it was applied by the Group Areas Act was dispensable.

It could suitably be replaced by regulating ownership and occupation by way of title conditions.

The task of Group Areas proclamation was virtually complete and provision had to be made

for its perpetuation and adjustments or extensions.

The Committee's recommendations were in keeping with the policy of maximum devolution of power to local authorities and it would be their task, rather than that of the police, to apply Group Areas legislation by enforcing title conditions in the same way as other title conditions applicable to township development.

The proposal, the report continues, would ensure countrywide freezing of ownership and occupation between the population groups and an owner, or occupier, in any area would have the right, if the local authority failed in its duty, to act to ensure that his neighbourhood retained its character.

Although the freezing would not be absolute, the Minister, in considering an amendment, suspension or repeal of a title condition, would be led by the wishes of the residents in the area.

"In other words, the Minister's decision will

rest on basic consensus of residents in an area," the committee says.

The term "occupation" was central to the legislation.

It was "occupation" that brought about attempts to prescribe the legality of such things as people's "presence on premises for a lengthy period, or with the aim of attending public entertainment, or taking refreshments, or as members of a club or his guest".

Proclamation R228 was a product of such efforts and the committee said it was "not aware of any other regulation which had such a radical and personally hurtful, if not humiliating, effect".

The responsibility for ensuring that there would be no illegal intrusion into specified areas would also be shifted onto the owner of a property or his proxy. The proposed Bill also provides for the retention of existing rights on any property until such time as it is sold or acquired by the board.

SATS REVENUE INCREASE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH African Transport Services revenue rose by R294,6 million from January to December 1983, compared with the corresponding period the previous year, according to the annual report of the SATS Board, which was tabled in Parliament.

This improvement, the report says, was attributed mainly to the tariff increase which came into effect on January 1 last year.

"The increased revenue derived from the tariff adjustment was, however, partly countered by decreases of 18,8 million tons (12,9 percent) and 2,9 million tons (15,5 percent) in low and high-rated traffic, respectively.

"Total working expenditure increased to R237,6 million during the period January to December 1983, compared with the corresponding period the previous year."

The rise in expenditure, the report says, is due mainly to:

— Increased financing costs payable as a result of additional loans which were negotiated at higher interest rates during 1983 for the financing

of the capital programme and bridging facilities taken up to finance the working deficits;

— increased depreciation contributions due to an increase in the value of assets, and the increase in the prices of material and consumable stores.

Referring to economy measures, the Board says that on account of the large working deficits caused by the recession and severe drought conditions in South Africa, SATS was compelled to take remedial action. This resulted in drastic economy measures being implemented.

The more important measures were:

— The reduction in the total number of staff from more than 257 000 in December, 1982 to about 242 000 in December, 1983.

The rescheduling of SA Airways flights and the cancellation of certain uneconomic train services with a resultant decrease in fuel expenditure;

— endeavours by transport services to improve the quality of services rendered in an effort to retain its fair share of the transport market and at the same time reduce

payments in respects of claims;

— the curtailment of Sunday time and overtime working; and

— the deferment of capital projects wherever possible until the economic situation improved.

Substantial savings, the Board said, had already been achieved. In this connection, statistics reveal a saving of 5,7 percent on labour costs and 3,3 percent on material, compared with the estimates for the period January to December, 1983.

The gross investment for the calendar year 1983 amounted to R1 545,7 million, while the expenditure in respect of the Transport Services' House Ownership Fund, the Level Crossings Elimination Fund and the repayment of loans amounted to R8 million, R5,8 million and R95,1 million respectively.

Owing to the poor financial position of transport services, the Board said, it was decided to withdraw all the appropriations made to the Revenue Reserve Account since April, 1982.

BORAINE ACCUSED OF ENCOURAGING DEFIANCE OF STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday accused Dr Alex Borraine (PFP Pinelands) of encouraging people to defy the State.

He had done so by saying that church members such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, were entitled to place obedience to God above obedience to the laws of the State, Mr Le Grange said.

"The honourable member for Pinelands is encouraging people to defy the State as long as they obey the laws of God," the Minister said in reply to a special debate on the report of the Eloff Commission of the SACC.

He asked whether Dr Borraine rejected the authority of the State as the highest power if it was a Christian state.

Dr Borraine interjected that South Africa was not a Christian state.

"Then you are telling people outside that they do not have to obey the authority of the State because it is not a Christian State," Mr Le Grange said.

"You are encouraging people to adopt a challenging standpoint which

can only lead to serious confrontation."

Earlier the PFP welcomed the announcement by Mr Le Grange, that the Government had decided not to declare the SACC an "affected organisation".

Speaking in the special debate, Dr Alex Borraine said the church had the right to involve itself in political, social and economic issues.

"However, if it dares to defy the State, then it should accept the consequences."

Bishop Tutu, Dr Borraine said, was not a revolutionary. If he was, why had he not been taken to court?

One of the main beliefs of the SACC was that people should be free and that freedom meant they should be citizens of the country of their birth.

Referring to the council's finances, Dr Borraine said it was common cause that the financial controls of the SACC had in recent years left a lot to be desired.

He agreed that it should be ascertained exactly who the donors of funds to the council were since they could influence the way in which the funds were spent.

DETAILS ON NEW EXPLOSIVES COMPANY GIVEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

WHILE attention has been focused on Mr Oliver Hill's National Explosive Industries, two of his former employees have been quietly working to establish their own niche in the market.

Mr Steve Middleton and Mr Dave Start have formed a new company, Southern Explosives (Pty), licensed by the Nitro Nobel group of Sweden to produce emulsion explosive systems in South Africa.

Both have worked for AECI and for National Explosives and believe the market has reached the stage where customers should have access to a variety of explosives suppliers.

The dismantling of AECT's monopolistic agreement with the Chamber of Mines has eased the path for National Explosives.

But it also means the way is open for anyone to enter the market.

As the biggest explosives market in the world after the US, it is natural that a supplier such as Nobel should be interested in carving out a share of the action.

Mr Middleton and Mr Start believe the major advantage of Southern's brand of explosive, Emulite, over other products is that none of its ingredients is self-explosive.

Its components can be stored on site, with significant transport cost savings.

Mr Middleton says many explosives products are outdated and that Emulite represents the new generation.

Although Southern Explosives is

not yet operating, the agreement with Nitro Nobel includes initial development support.

A plant will be installed by Nobel by the middle of this year.

Before introducing Emulite, Nitro Nobel tested nine types of water-based explosives in 1978 and 1979, including Tovex, the Du Pont product manufactured in South Africa by National Explosives.

After evaluating the tests, Nitro Nobel decided to acquire the licence for Powermax from Atlas Powder Company of the US and is now marketing the product under the Emulite brand name.

The two segments of the market Southern will initially aim at are bulk explosives and cartridge products.

The intention is to aim for production of about 50 000 tons of bulk product a year.

"We would like to give the mining industry a choice of products and ultimately offer a full range of explosives used in mining."

Some of the areas Southern will be looking at are heavy anfo, a surface explosive, for which it has the technology, as well as an underground coal-mining explosive now being evaluated by mining authorities in the UK.

Mr Middleton and Mr Start left National in August last year and have spent the intervening time tying up the Nobel licence and speaking to potential customers and possible backers.

"The potential is definitely there, although we would like a big bro-

ther with enough capital to capitalise on it," says Mr Middleton.

He estimates that the first five years of development will require about R8m in capital.

That would include a bulk plant and several modular plants at strategic sites close to customers.

Users of explosives have expressed interest, but many are waiting to see which way National Explosives goes before taking any firm decisions on new suppliers.

"Some NPI customers have been a little disappointed at the way things have gone after giving their support to the new company."

Southern Explosives intends offering customers sub-licensing agreements so that mines or quarries will be able to manufacture the explosives themselves.

Some of the ingredients would be supplied by Southern, but the bulk of the raw material could be bought by the mines at the best prices available.

While conceding that AECI and National Explosives have been investigating emulsion products, Mr Middleton says Du Pont has already been sued by Atlas for infringing the Powermax patent.

CSO: 3400/714

TOTAL PLANS ENERGY FIELD DIVERSIFICATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS MAIL in English 23 Feb 84 p 12

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

MR ALPHONZO HOUGH, managing director of Total SA, announced his retirement at the oil company's board meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

General manager Mr Bernard Lafitte will take over as managing director on April 1.

At a farewell Press conference, Mr Hough said he expected the company's drive to diversify out of oil to continue.

The company would, in future, be known more as an energy company than an oil company.

Interests in coal, solar energy and mining and railway components would be expanded.

Total has operated in South Africa since 1956. It is 57,6% owned by Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, of France, with Rembrandt holding a 20% stake, Volkskas 14,4% and Old Mutual 8%.

Turnover has risen from R650m in 1980 to R909m last year.

Total's traditional links with the agricultural sector would be maintained, although demand for fuel from the farming sector was falling steeply, Mr Hough said.

Without revealing the figures involved, he said sales to the agricultural sector would be lower in

1983 than in 1982, and lower still this year.

This was partly due to the effects of the drought, and also the result of greater fuel efficiency in agricultural fuel consumption.

Mr Hough said he expected South Africa to be self-sufficient in energy by 1990.

He estimated the country would meet 76% of its own energy requirements this year.

The remaining 24% dependence on foreign energy would be reduced by increased production from Sasol's oil-from-coal refineries, by "gasohol" (sugar-based alcohol fuel), by woodgas and biogas, and by increased natural gas discoveries by Soekor off the south coast.

"I also think it would be wise for the Government to drop part of the task of closing that 24% gap into the lap of the private sector, which has the resources to help," Mr Hough said.

Mr Lafitte, who returned to South Africa in 1980 after nine years representing Total in Paris, said the appointment of a Frenchman as managing director of Total SA would have no effect on the South African character of the company.

"We are a truly South African company with local shareholders, whose first priority is the interests of the local people," he said.

BRIEFS

NON-WHITE POLICE RECRUITS--TWO senior posts have been created in the SA police to step up the training, by women, of Coloured and Black women recruits. A senior officer said in Pretoria yesterday that the decision to set up the posts was the latest by the police to cope with a marked upswing in public interest in the police as a career. At present there were 3 238 policemen and women of all races being trained at the various police colleges in the Republic--and of the students 1 368 were Non-White men and 108 Non-White women. The new posts had been created for a woman at the Bishop Lavis training college for Coloureds and at the Hamanskraal police school for Blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 11]

POWER STATIONS CONTRACT--A BRACE of contracts worth R11,5-million have been awarded by Escom to LTA Civil Engineering. They will design and construct the Beta 800 kV power station at Dealesville, OFS, and erect the outside plant control building at Lethabo Power Station outside Vereeniging. [Text] [Johanneburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 21 Feb 84 p 5]

COMPUTERIZED PERSONNEL EVALUATION--VOLKSKAS is buying a computerised personnel performance appraisal system developed in Israel. The system was designed for use in banks, industries and service organisations. Mentor-3, supplied by Computerised Personnel Systems of Randburg, will be used to identify staff with potential for advancement. The computer package uses an inter-disciplinary approach to the problem of personnel assessment. Various statistical models are used to eliminate bias as much as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Feb 84 p 9]

ESCOM CONTRACT--IN WHAT engineers regard as a "substantial contract", Dorbyl Heavy Engineering has landed a plum order from Kraft Werk Union, West Germany, for a set of two low-pressure turbine casings for giant Kendal Power Station being built near Ogles/Witbank. Dorbyl has been given a letter of intent for the remaining five units as well. Escome is reportedly reluctant to divulge the value of the contract which will take several years to fulfill. Each low-pressure turbine unit comprises two low-pressure casings each in two halves (bottom and top). The casings will be manufactured at Dorbyl's Broderick Works, Vereeniging, and delivery of the first unit is scheduled for November next year. Thereafter delivery will be scheduled at yearly intervals in line with the power station's construction schedule. A contract exceeding R350-million has been signed with Siemens subsidiary, Kraftwerk Union of West

Germany, for the supply of six turbo-generators for the 3 600 mW Khutala coal-fired power station for Escom. Escom says the increase in the local content was a major factor with regard to the award of the contract to Kraftwerk. [Text] [Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 21 Feb 84 p 5]

FINLAND EXPORTS MORE--FINLAND last year increased its exports to South Africa by 25% to R86m. The bulk of goods consisted of machinery (44%) and paper and papermaking material (46%). Mr Juha Haapanen, of Nehry Nielsen, a Finnish freight forwarder, said exports to Finland declined from R4,4m in 1982 to R3,3m. Finns bought mainly SA food, beverages and spirits (35%), wood, cork, wickerwork (17%) and minerals (17%). Mr Haapanen said Finland offered good opportunities "but it is unfortunate that South African exporters are not capitalising on this market". He is investigating the SA market for specialised paper for the computer industry, industrial and domestic cookers, low-energy washing machines, ironing machines, diesel generators, mobile plant, and domestic and garden tools. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 84 p 12]

CENSUS PLAN FINALISED--THE blueprint for the national census operation next year has been completed, Dr Neville Gouws of Statistical Services, said in Pretoria yesterday. The census, he said, would be conducted on a new basis. Instead of magistrates being responsible for the administration in their districts, census supervisors have been appointed in five major regions--the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape, Natal and Kwa Zulu, Transvaal, Free State and Northern Cape. Each region would be subdivided into smaller areas, including six or seven magisterial districts. This would give a total of about 25 000 sub-districts. It was planned to appoint 25 000 enumerators each responsible for contacting 1 000 people on a house-to-house basis. Dr Gouws said as the census would be an interim operation--the next major census will be in 1990--only questions on issues subject to rapid change, such as geographic distribution, occupation, and educational levels would be included in the questionnaire. Dr Gouws said 5 500 000 family type questionnaires had already been printed, as well as 250 000 for communal dwellings such as schools and hostels. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 84 p 3]

UNIONS PLAN ATTACK--BLACK trade unions are switching their focus from wages to other fronts this year. Unions are no longer bargaining solely on wages, where they have suffered several defeats, and are concentrating on factors like dismissals, pension funds, health and safety, and maternity benefits. This view comes from Stellenbosch University's Professor Willie Bendix and Eddie Nicholson of P-E Corporate Services which markets the labour monthly, Industrial Relations Trends. They say legal strike action may increase this year, but there is likely to be less conflict on the labour front than in 1983. The publication rates 1983 as possibly the most difficult year in South Africa's labour relations history because "sophisticated unions and an aware work force" went all out to safeguard their positions under recessionary pressure. Emergent unions are likely to consolidate this year and the Western Cape will become the new stamping ground for many labour movements. Professor Bendix and Mr Nicholson list as other characteristics of this year's labour calendar: --Widespread wage action --Spontaneous work stoppages --Possible Government interference in unofficial labour movements --The emergence of other forms of bargaining --Little likelihood of union unity [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Feb 84 p 5]

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION--A BILL to appropriate an additional R1 145,105-m for the use of the State in the current financial year was published yesterday. According to the Additional Appropriation Bill, the items for which the largest amounts are needed are agriculture (R377-million) defence (R196 356 000) and the "improvement of conditions of service" (R190-million). The additional money needed for agriculture includes R194 312 000 for industrial subsidies and assistance. Large amounts are also required for the Department of Community Development and Constitutional Development and Planning (R85 112 000 and R73 517 000). An amount of R50 million is allocated to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, while the Department of Co-operation and Development requires R33 775 000, according to the Bill. This figure includes 28,5-million in assistance to homelands and R17,5-million for consolidation of Black areas. An additional R70 000 is earmarked for the State President in terms of the Bill, while R2 720 000 is required for Parliament and R2 550 000 for the Prime Minister's Department. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 4]

RESETTLED FAMILIES--CAPE TOWN--A total of 116 450 White, Indian and Coloured families had been resettled in proclaimed group areas around the country by September 30, 1982, and 16 110 families still had to be moved, it was disclosed in the Strydom Report. The Strydom Committee found that over the past ten years, there had been a decreasing need for the proclamation of more group areas and for the Development Board to acquire affected land. Besides the winding down of existing projects, the board "does not foresee very many new ones," but wanted rather "to consolidate what has been achieved." The report said that although 16 110 families still had to be resettled, the number of truly unauthorised families which had to be moved was only 6 711. However, the larger figure included, among others, Coloureds and Indians living in Black or controlled areas and unauthorised people living in areas where they needed permits. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 3]

OFS BAN ON INDIANS--CAPE TOWN--The Strydom Committee has not recommended any change to legislation restricting Indian residence in the Orange Free State and Northern Natal. In its report on its inquiry into the group areas act and related legislation, the committee pointed out that the old free state statute's absolute prohibition conflicted with the powers of discretionary exemption contained in the group areas act. "This situation exists since 1950 and the question as to whether one or the other should remain in force is a political matter. The committee therefore makes no finding," the report said. The committee did, however, recommend that a sub-section be included in proposed consolidating legislation to make it clear that the old Free State statute and the 1927 act on Indians and Asians in Northern Natal would not be affected. The old Natal legislation determines that no Indian can enter and live in Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Babanango or Ngotshe without a certificate. "Only one municipality, Vryheid, reacted to the committee's invitation and submitted representations for the retention of the act," the report noted. "The committee is not aware of any reason why the act should not remain in force." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 3]

BEACHES DECISION 'LOCAL'--CAPE TOWN--Local authorities should decide how the different population groups use their beaches, the Strydom Committee

recommended. In its report, released in Cape Town yesterday, the committee recommended repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and its replacement by new legislation which would give the owner or manager of premises the right to decide admission. The committee said it was of the opinion that in terms of the new legislation, local authorities should be regarded as managers of beaches and the sea. They should nevertheless retain the powers contained in the present act enabling them to provide facilities and separate beaches for the various population groups. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Feb 84 p 3]

DUNCAN VILLAGE DISESTABLISHED--THE township of Duncan Village, near East London, would be disestablished and the 12 858 residents would be moved to Mdantsane in the Ciskei when accommodation became available, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in reply to a question by Mr Errol Mocercoft (PFP, Albany) Dr Koornhof said the living conditions in Duncan Village proper had deteriorated to such an extent that it posed health and social problems for the whole East London area. The area of Zipunzana, alongside Duncan Village proper, would be retained and upgraded, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 84 p 4]

INFLUX OFFENCES--MORE than 100 000 Black people had been convicted of reference book and influx control offences in the main urban centres during 1983, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said. In the nine urban centres mentioned by Dr Koornhof in a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) the highest number of convictions were made on the East Rand (55 454) and in Johannesburg (37 562). Answering a further question from Mrs Suzman, the Minister said 48 031 pass book and influx control cases had been heard at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Johannesburg, last year. A total of 37 562 people had been convicted and had paid R30 247 in fines. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 4]

FARMERS' LOANS--THE Land Bank had granted a total of R1 302 929 506 in loans to 25 694 farmers by the end of 1983, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in a written response to a question by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 84 p 4]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--Black, coloured and Indian unemployment figures showed a slight drop over the period January to November 1983, a study by the Central Statistical Services has found. While the number of jobless peaked in the period April to June, the number of those out of work in November was down on the figure for January. The smallest drop in unemployment was in the black community where eight percent of the economically active remained out of work in November as compared to 8,2 percent in January. In June 8,4 percent of the black workforce was unemployed. However, in June 1978 this figure was closer to 10 percent. Unemployment among black women remained high at 13,9 percent. In January 1983 a slightly higher unemployment figure of 14 percent was recorded among black women workers. The total number of black workers showed a steady increase during 1983 and by November the number of economically active South African blacks topped 5,7 million as opposed to 5,5 million in January 1983. Coloured unemployment was down to 6,6 percent last November compared to the 7,2 percent recorded in January 1983. Again women were worse off with 7,8

percent unemployed last November and only 5,8 percent of their male counterparts. Among Indians the unemployment rate last November was 6,5 percent, a fairly sharp drop from the 7,6 percent recorded in January last year. Unemployment among Indian women dropped from 11,2 percent to 9,1 percent during the same period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Feb 84 p 7M]

CSO: 3400/714

COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 25 No 3, 1 Feb 84 p 7

[Text]

TOGO: LOMÉ MYSTERIES. The political career of the influential minister of information *Théodore Gbagnon Amegboh* (AC Vol 24 No 25) almost came to an abrupt end a few weeks ago. Upon his return from the United States and after a press conference in Lomé, he had a serious car accident on the road to his Mina fief at Anecho. He was slightly injured; his brother was killed. These types of accidents occur frequently in Togolese ruling circles. Some northern potentates in President *Gnassingbé Eyadema's* entourage have looked askance at Amegboh's rapid rise to power and the ramifications of his southern-based clan in the political system.

Another affair which has raised eyebrows in the capital was the arrest late last year of ex-minister of justice *Bruno Savé de Tové*, after his son *Koffi* was arrested with a Lebanese, a Senegalese and a Ghanaian for organising an armed group. Togolese authorities say it is a criminal case.

Togo continues to benefit from French benevolence. Paris banned in mid-January an opposition press conference in Paris. *Guy Penne*, presidential "*éminence grise*" for African affairs, and his No 2, presidential son *Jean-Christophe Mitterrand*, are practically in Lomé every month (Mitterrand junior was *Agence France Presse* (AFP) correspondent in Togo) and have encouraged other French ministers to visit the country. Minister of defence *Charles Hornu* was there recently mainly to discuss the possibility of using Togolese air bases in times of crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.

In addition to Togo's US connections (AC Vol 24 No 25), Eyadema's regime has some powerful backers in the right wing of the West German government (AC Vol 25 No 1). Eyadema has personal links with Bavarian Christian Socialist (CSU) leader *Franz Joseph Strauss*, who last visited Lomé in May 1983. They are business partners in tourist ventures and they co-chair the *Bayerisch-Togische Gesellschaft* (Bavarian-Togolese Friendship Society). The CSU's foreign affairs foundation, the *Hans-Seidel Stiftung*, has been extremely active in Lomé since 1977, occupying part of the former National Assembly building. Since Strauss' friend, *Jürgen Warnke*, took over as minister of cooperation in Bonn, Togo has been especially favoured. It receives more per capita aid from West Germany than any other country in Africa. Another Strauss man with flourishing activities in Lomé is businessman *Joseph Marz*. He operates, among other ventures, the brewery in Lomé.

For the Togolese economy, 1984 is bound to be bad. Illicit trading with Ghana and Nigeria has been severely curtailed and the country's principal money spinner, the phosphate mines at Kpogamé, are working at about half capacity. The IMF stabilisation plan means that the living standards of the average Togolese will drop drastically. Minister of economy and finance *Toto Tevi Benissan* has announced that austerity measures will be strictly enforced this year. Not everyone, however, is to suffer. About CFA383m is to be set aside for the construction of new presiden-

tial residences in the hinterland; another CFA495m has been earmarked for a film production complex in Lomé.

The opposition groups are counting on a lot of popular discontent. Within the civilian-led *Mouvement Togolais pour la Démocratie* (MTD) there has been increasing criticism of Gilchrist Olympio, who is accused of placing his own business interests above political considerations. Paulin Losson has emerged as one of the MTD's leading personalities. The military-directed *Front National de Libération du Togo* (FNLT) remains dormant. Other opposition splinters include the *Parti Populaire pour la Démocratie et le Développement du Togo* (PPDD), headed by the ineffectual Andoch Nutepe Bonin; the pro-Chinese *Parti-Socialiste Révolutionnaire du Togo* (PSRT); the pro-Soviet *Parti Communiste Togolais* (PCT), the *Mouvement National de la Résistance du Togo* (MNRT) and the *Front Populaire de Salut National du Togo* (FPSNT) ●

CSO: 3400/720

GOVERNMENT PAPER HAILS IMPROVEMENT IN EAST AFRICAN TIES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Trade Visitors"]

[Text] A trade delegation from neighbouring Kenya is currently in Kampala to explore possibilities of cementing further the strong commercial ties which exist between our countries.

We openheartedly welcome them here, knowing very well that the cultivation of harmonious relations with our neighbours is one of the cardinal points of the pre-1971 and post liberation UPC government foreign policy, as enshrined in the 1980 Election Manifesto.

Their presence here and the negotiations they will undertake with their Ugandan brothers will confirm to the world that the renewed spirit of co-operation in the region, born out of the historic Nov 16, 1983 Arusha accord on the assets of the defunct East African Community (EAC) was not confined at head of state level.

In a nutshell, the coming of the Kenyan businessmen here is the outcome of an improved political climate, which has been brought about by the Arusha accord on the assets. This optimistic political climate should be nursed by all well intentioned East Africans of all walks of life.

We are quite confident that if the ties are spread out to as many cushions of the population in the region, these can withstand internal or external shakeups, like the ones we experienced between 1971 and 1977 when the EAC broke up.

Commercial ties are capable of enhancing the relationship between people of various nations, because through them develops a spirit of give and take, which is a vital ingredient in international affairs. They help to fabricate international understanding.

Ever since the Uganda railway was completed, Kenya has been a key transit country for our imports and exports. In good days or bad, that country has served as our shop and continues to be so until now.

It is our firm belief that the coming of our brothers from Kenya will help us in some way to pull our economy slightly up, so that commercial exchanges become more balanced than it is at the moment.

We also welcome the reopening of the Tanzanian-Kenya border in the same spirit of Arusha, because this will, besides ensuring a free flow of trade within the region, also permit people abroad to have complete East Africa tourist tours.

The improved political climate will probably enable us to once again talk of the economics of scale, whereby a factory established in one country would cater for the whole market of the region. Such ventures were planned and actually established during the hey days of the EAC.

We also hail the removal of trade barriers between Kenya and Tanzania and hope that in the near future their trade would be booming as was the case before the breakup of the community. This would go a long way to implement the Lagos Plan of Action for Economic Development, which envisages the removal of bottlenecks in interstate trade on the continent by next year.

East Africans should start thinking of joint ventures once again. We can for example start with our airlines, which, to quote the Tanzanian Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr John Malecela, cannot run economically because of their limited markets.

CSO: 3400/704

COUNTRY'S SEVERE FINANCIAL CRISIS' EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 25 No 2, 18 Jan 84 p 6

[Text]

Upper Volta has a severe financial crisis, largely the result of high spending between 1980-82 under the presidency of Col. Saye Zerbo. With economic resources extremely limited and rising debt servicing obligations, Sankara has little room for manoeuvre.

The trade deficit climbed to an estimated CFA61bn in 1983, up from CFA52.2bn the previous year, a figure far above 1981 levels. Exports hardly cover a third of imports. The balance of payments deficit was CFA35bn in 1981, CFA37.5bn in 1982 and probably over CFA40bn in 1983. Foreign debt as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) rose from 22% in 1981 to 30% in 1982 and about 35% last year. Debt service will be about CFA10bn in 1984 and CFA12bn in 1985 compared to CFA5.6bn in 1983. Debt rescheduling is necessary. That will mean negotiations with the IMF. Like the Rawlings regime in Ghana, Sankara will have to swallow economic austerity. Ideologues in the government might find this dose of "imperialist" economic medicine difficult to absorb.

"Pragmatists" and "radicals" were anyhow at loggerheads over the preparation of the 1984 budget, which indeed advanced the notion that austerity must be the watchword in order to allow Upper Volta to start on the path towards self-sufficiency and disengage itself from the capitalist world system. On the other hand the pragmatists underlined that extreme austerity measures would dangerously slow down economic activity and fan popular discontent, undercutting the regime's political base in the urban areas. Finally, a compromise solution was cobbled together whereby the budget was boosted by around 10% to CFA58bn, a figure which in real terms is approximately equal to the 1983 budget.

Not surprisingly there is a serious crisis in the banking system. We understand that the *Banque Nationale de Développement* (BND) is practically bankrupt. Loans to businessmen with good political connections have gone largely unpaid, leaving the BND with bad loans of at least CFA6bn. Reform of the banking sector will be painful: in future credit will have to be given very sparingly. Already the uncertainties of the political climate have virtually stopped local and foreign businessmen from making new investments. In the middle of Ouagadougou a large shopping-centre construction site is at a standstill because a leading local businessman, El Hadj Oumarou Kamazoué, clearly wishes to avoid unnecessary risks. To further tighten domestic liquidity, government payments are lagging far behind schedule. Public works enterprises are

facing a financial crunch. The result has been the massive laying off of workers, many of whom have now become disenchanted with the regime.

The government is also locked in a tug-of-war with the trading sector. In 1983 traders made a point of running down stocks and importing the minimum possible. Since the state exchequer is highly dependent on customs revenues for its income, it too has run out of funds. Minister of finance Dama Justin Barro has tried to restore confidence in the private sector, but most traders reckon that this is only a ploy for the nationalisation of the import-export business. Hardliners in the regime certainly want nationalisation.

Conflict with traders has now spilled over into the crucial grain market. The government made a gesture to satisfy private traders by raising by about 10% the official price of cereals, but the parallel market still offers higher prices, sometimes as much as double the government rate. Massive stocking of grain has taken place, leading to an artificial shortage. Government teams have been combing the market-places in search of hidden grain. The trading sector might soon simply refuse to distribute grains on the open market. The state cereals board, OFNACER, is incapable of carrying out this task. In these circumstances the illegal export of grains to neighbouring states would grow.

The drought has added greatly to the disaster. The cereals deficit was officially 117,000 tonnes, but in reality could be three times as high. Ideologues in the regime do not want to publicise the shortfall or call for "imperialist" food aid. Already refugee camps are forming in the northern region around the town of Gorom-Gorom. When the hot season arrives in April there could be widespread famine.

Foreign aid has been parsimonious so far. France announced a CFA3.5bn loan, Algeria CFA2bn and Libya CFA3.5bn. This will tide over the government for a few months. (Officials were surprised when the Libyans handed them a CFA7bn bill for the military hardware provided to the armed forces).

Slight relief may be provided by the coming on stream of the Poura gold mine this year, but its output is too small to make much of a difference to the economy. The government is still pushing the long-standing project for the development of the Tambao manganese mine near the Niger border. This scheme requires massive investment, including a 350 kilometre rail spur. At a time when there is a glut of manganese on world markets, the regime is unlikely to have its financial appeals heeded.

POLITICAL FACTIONS, EXILED OPPOSITION DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 25 No 2, 18 Jan 84 pp 5-7

[Text]

Political tension in the capital Ouagadougou remains at boiling point. Backed by three Marxist-oriented political groups, Capt. **Thomas Sankara** and his ruling *Conseil National de la Révolution* (CNR) reckon they have consolidated their power. But there is still a fear of foreign-orchestrated destabilisation, particularly from the Ivory Coast. The next few months will be crucial for the CNR. It will now have to show Voltaiques that it has more than political rhetoric to offer. However, the process of policy-making is likely to expose and amplify infighting among the motley political groups backing the regime. The influential trade union movement is also ready to flex its muscles.

Sankara and his fellow officers are undoubtedly popular throughout the country. But because they lack a political base and administrative experience, they are uncomfortably dependent on:

1) *La Ligue Patriotique pour le Développement* (LIPAD-PAI). Formed in 1973 as a result of the political disarray provoked by the Sahel drought, it was essentially an outgrowth of the pro-Soviet *Parti Africain de l'Indépendance* (PAI). LIPAD was meant to be a broad front to attract intellectuals and young army officers to the "progressive" cause without asking them to join a communist party - a tactic that proved highly successful. LIPAD was indeed a spawning ground for Sankara's revolution: LIPAD ideologue **Adama Touré**, now minister of information, taught Sankara and Capt. **Blaise Compaoré**, the regime's No 2. Another LIPAD ideologue is foreign minister **Arba Diallo** (who studied in the United States). LIPAD has a dominant position in the government, holding the largest number of portfolios. Other LIPAD stalwarts in the cabinet include **Phillipe Ouedraogo** (equipment and telecommunications), **Talata Eugene Dondassé** (planning and cooperation), **Damo Justin Barro** (finance), **Issa Tiendrebeogo** (education), **Emmanuel Dadjouari** (culture) and **Ibrahima Koné** (youth and sports). Among the military, Commander **Jean-Baptiste Lingani**, minister of defence, is generally considered to be the closest to LIPAD ideas.

2) *Union des Luttes Communistes* (ULC). A splinter group which broke off in 1980 from the *Union Générale des Etudiants Voltaïques* (UGEV) because of its dogmatic positions, ULC is basically pro-Chinese, though it also has the support of some Trotskyite faithfuls. ULC agreed to enter the government and has two portfolios: **Raymond Poda Traim** (justice) and **Basil**

Guissou (tourism).

3) *Parti Communiste Révolutionnaire Voltaïque* (PCRVR). A pro-Albanian activist movement, it refused Sankara's offer to participate in the government. In its view "a military coup is not a substitute for a genuine popular revolution". The PCRVR is particularly strong in the trade union movement. The UEGC is affiliated with it, a fact which partly explains the ambivalent response to the revolution on the university campus.

The struggle for power thus was between LIPAD and ULC. After the military firmly stopped LIPAD's attempt to oust Ouagadougou's mayor with one of its own activists, ULC sought to take advantage of LIPAD's setback by establishing a broader front with the creation of the *Union Démocratique et Populaire* (UDP). But so far ULC has had little practical success, in November a large batch of LIPAD members were appointed to senior posts in the state administration and the provinces. However, some CNR members are wary about LIPAD's ambitions. Hence the *Comités de la Défense de la Révolution* (CDRs) were set up to ensure the CNR a pervasive political arm. LIPAD versus the CNRs as a challenge to its position, especially in the trade union field. Soumane Touré, LIPAD head for Ouagadougou and secretary-general of the *Confédération Syndicale Voltaïque* (CSV), at first strongly criticised the CDRs. He has since toned down his criticism. LIPAD officials are worried that the CDRs could eventually be turned into a political party under military control.

LIPAD wants to promote the revolution in the urban centres with the support of the "working class", patriotic intellectuals and nationalist army officers. This revolutionary formula is unreal: about 90% of the population lives in the countryside and the "working class" represents only a minute portion of the urban population.

ULC is more inclined towards a revolution in the countryside along the Chinese model - a format to which the PCRVR is not unsympathetic. Sankara is a nationalist more than a Marxist, though his political line is distinctly populist. Coming from a rural area in the northern part of the country he is sensitive to the needs of farmers. This could eventually lead him into confrontation with LIPAD. In a showdown within the left-wing spectrum Sankara always has the option of appealing to popular support. But he will be in trouble if the squabbles among the political factions begin to be reflected in the armed forces.

To prevent potential opposition in the armed forces from working against the CNR, the armed forces' command structure has been completely rejigged. The death during the coup of Col. Yorian Gabriel Somé and Commander Fidèle Guébré was a fatal blow to the military's conservatives. Then numerous officers of doubtful loyalty were forced into retire-

ment. A High Command of the National Armed Forces was created under Commander Lingani. The *Garde Républicaine* was dissolved and the *Gendarmerie Nationale* purged. New infantry brigades were created at Fada N'Gourma and Gaoua, and the paratroop battalion at Dédougou put under politically reliable command. The CNR's main fighting force is still the *Centre National d'Entraînement Commando* (CNEC) base in Po, near the Ghanaian frontier. (A military alliance was recently signed with Flt-Lieut. Jerry Rawlings' government. Joint manoeuvres have already been held).

The exiled opposition to Sankara has only just started to organise itself, notably in the Ivory Coast under the patronage of President Houphouët-Boigny, and to a lesser extent in Togo. The military opposition is led from Abidjan by Capt. Jean-Claude Kamboulé, Col. Somé's cousin. Leading figures among the civilian opposition are Frédéric Guirma, former ambassador to the UN; Michel Kafando, foreign minister under former president Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo; Toguleni Y'Mbila, a former head of the university who was close to former president Saye Zerbo; Dr. Jean-Gabriel Taoko, a Ouedraogo partisan; and in Paris, Prof. Joseph Ki-Zerbo, leader of the *Front Progressiste Voltaïque* (FPV) - which is still officially recognised by *Socialist International* - and his number 2, Dr. Seydou Diallo.

The CNR wants to expose the corruption and mismanagement of past regimes, and in doing so could discredit much of the opposition. Former presidents Laminzana, Zerbo and Maurice Yameogo have been charged with corruption. A long list of former ministers can also be expected to face a revolutionary tribunal. However, two weeks ago it was announced that Laminzana had been proved innocent and had been released. The purge might be more moderate than anticipated.

The regime has been seeking to break its isolation on the regional level. The good relations with Ghana, and to a lesser extent Benin, were not hard to foster. Sankara has also made a special effort to woo President Seyni Kountché of Niger and President Moussa Traoré of Mali. Upper Volta appears to have been instrumental in allowing Mali to join the *Union Monétaire Ouest Africain*. Links with Libya (which still supplies arms) have been deliberately played down. The most serious foreign relations problem remains the Ivory Coast. Attempts at diplomacy have come to naught. The Ivorians have some trump cards to play: about 1.5m Voltaïques work in the Ivory Coast and their remittances are vital to Ouagadougou's exchequer; it is easy to recruit among the Voltaïque community commandos for anti-government activity in Upper Volta.

Relations with France were particularly strained, first because of the abortive French attempt to prevent Sankara's coup (AC Vol 24 No 12), then because of French diplomatic *faux pas* at the Franco-African summit in Vittel last year. (Sankara was received on his arrival in France by **Guy Penne**, the Elysée's Africanist who led the plot to prevent the coup). Since Vittel, **Jacques Hutzinger**, head of the French *Parti Socialiste* international secretariat, and **Christian Nucci**, minister of cooperation and development, have visited Ouagadougou. And the former French ambassador, **Gaston Boyer**, has been replaced by **Jacques le Blanc** ●

CSO: 3400/720

SANKARA, RAWLINGS BAND REVOLUTIONS TOGETHER

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 816, 3 Feb 84 p 7

[Editorial by Babou Paulin Bamouni: "The Revolutionary Duo"]

[Text] Every meeting between Upper Volta and Ghana on whatever level, is involved in a revolutionary logic because the two countries support the same principles and are united by proletarian internationalism.

Since the beginning of the Upper Voltan revolution, the meetings have increased both in Upper Volta as well as in Ghana, not only on the level of the political leaders of the two countries, but on the level of the two peoples to deepen a friendship doubly revolutionary and fully experienced.

Started sometime before our own, the Ghanaian revolution has been an undeniable moral support for our revolution facing today the forces aiming at the domination and subjection of our country. That is to say that the Sankara-Rawling meeting in the free country of Upper Volta seals a situation which has become irreversible and recognized on both sides as such. This is consequently not a meeting on fundamentals to settle a few differences or to negotiate common markets. It is quite simply another step toward the concrete integration of the two revolutions.

The Upper Volta revolution and the Ghanaian revolution consequently feel themselves indissolubly linked, facing the many dangers of isolation and suffocation desired by their enemies, united inside as well as outside. Isolation has always been deadly for every revolution. Ghana and Upper Volta know it very well. Even united, the two revolutions will not be for all that completely protected from dangers, so much the more separated. But it is by far preferable to run these dangers united rather than isolated. Consequently an agreement is necessary at all costs between the two revolutions to resist better, even if this

agreement arouses the jealousy and hate of its enemies which this strategy will expose to public condemnation and imperialism.

In fact before this strategy of agreement and understanding between Ghana and Upper Volta, imperialism, neocolonialism and all the renegades both Upper Volta as well as Ghanaian and other enemies of the welfare and success of our two countries and Africa, will be offended and will begin their usual maneuvers of division to overcome the great works undertaken by our two countries. In that Ghana itself, has had its baptism of fire after having crushed one after another four Machiavellian attempts at destabilization. It is an important lesson for Upper Volta which should not harbor any illusion, that it could be spared. Imperialism is an octopus difficult to destroy without constant determination and sustained vigilance. Only one thing is sure: prepare for every reaction; hence the need for the coordination of the two revolutions to resist the outburst of threats, especially from abroad, which have increased.

As regards threats, Ghana has known the bitter experience of economic suffocation and is recovering in a revolutionary fashion from its suffering to the great detriment of its enemies. Economic blockade, financial sabotage, food weapons, sanitary cordon, diplomatic isolation, all types of boycotts and military invasion are so many foreign threats which continue to hover both over Ghana as well as over Upper Volta quite simply because the two countries have chosen the camp of freedom and independence. Real threats, the two revolutionary peoples must determine their scope and consequently prepare themselves, for even if some threats seem imperceptible, they are on the march at any rate. Many events and actions of some world countries poorly conceal these potential threats. They will invariably strike, if one is not on guard, but always because of cowardice. Yes, N'Krumah, Lumumba, Cabral, Mondlane and other liberators and defenders of Africa have learned it at their cost and for the continent's misfortune. Nothing must let a doubt exist about these threats and be caught unaware tomorrow. The little time we have left must be used to strengthen our revolutionary will and our fraternal agreement. This is why this Ghana-Upper Volta agreement has great political importance for our two revolutions.

Ghana and Upper Volta have the opportunity to be freed from systems of exploitation and division. Consequently only one thing remains for the two countries: accelerate the process of integration on the basis of proletarian internationalism as that great African, Dr Kwame N'Krumah, famous advocate of Pan-Africanism, which the continent will never cease to mourn, desired for a long time.

As good heirs of the revolutionary ideas of N'Krumah, the revolutionary duo Sankara-Rawlings will have to put in concrete form, between Ghana and Upper Volta a living Panafricanism in proportion to the thought and desires of the illustrious departed spirit: Kwame N'Krumah. The two revolutions have the strength and the duty to do it as an example for the Africa which will only find its liberation this way as N'Krumah, the born defender of the indivisible Africa, always proclaimed it. The protection of our two revolutions inevitably goes that way. It is a duty to be aware of it!

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COUNTRY'S HOUSING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICA in French No 812, 6 Jan 84 p 7

[Editorial by Babou Paulin Bamouni: "The August Revolution and Housing"]

[Text] Among the many problems brought up and to be resolved in our society is that of housing. The August revolution is aware of this. All revolutions have faced it and have been obliged to find a solution for it; a final solution allowing their peoples to protect themselves from all the speculative maneuvers in the field. Every revolution which fails there, fails everywhere else, for land and property speculation is one of the main principles of private property; property which is, in its turn, the pillar for exploitation of man by man. Consequently the importance of the problem of housing for a revolution no longer needs to be demonstrated.

In Upper Volta, this problem is in a crucial stage especially in our large cities where "sleep merchants" cleverly control the situation. This social plague entrenched and extended by all the antisocial regimes which the country has experienced, plunges thousands of citizens and some semicitizens into tragic living and survival conditions. Frantic speculation in the field, setting rental rates chaotically, the pillage of lands by the wealthiest, the corrupt awarding of land to friends and cronies by forgeries, the application of ultra-reactionary policy on the subject of division into lots, leases, rents by the former reactionary leaders have exposed the honest citizen to a band of thieves, an organized mafia. While this horde of rascals appropriated land to build villas and enterprises, the poor "minimum wage" workers, the lower grade government workers with a small salary and a large family, without forgetting the thousands of unemployed, were bled and are still being bled white, to be housed in slums, garrets, and hovels, "as long as that lasts," repeated constantly the usurers, these fickle owners of dwellings who rule the roost with so many helpless tenants

whom they do not hesitate to vacate in broad daylight as well as in the dead of night for the sole purpose of speculating better, always speculating.

The result of all that is that the average Voltan in the cities is relatively poorly housed. Harrassed by a thousand other problems, outside of housing, he is satisfied with the least shelter without minimum comfort which he will not try to improve, for he is ready at any moment to move, with the appearance of the inevitable arbitrary rise in rent which the owner of his dwelling will not hesitate to impose on him one night during a visit to the house. Low salary and excessive rent, the Voltan worker is obliged to construct his own shanty to try to survive: hence the storming of areas which are not divided into lots where all kinds of improvised masons build and rebuild, sometimes with the light of hurricane lamps, numerous makeshift shelters to house their family. Such a rotten situation maintained by reactionary regimes has become intolerable and that even more so for our revolution.

Consequently, the August revolution considers the seriousness of the problem and goes to work to find a satisfactory solution for it. For we cannot leave the people a long time at the mercy of cynical housing and land speculators determined to build fortunes on their backs without the least scruples. Regulation of rent rates starting on 1 April 1984 after a detailed study of all housing especially in the capital, division of some areas into lots initially, stopping all land transactions and a firm attitude toward the speculators are so many measures which should allow our revolution to rapidly face this problem, prosecuting all these swindlers who think they can operate behind the scenes. The time for patch work solutions thwarted each time by nit-pickers is over! And also to get at the underlying causes of this situation, both land as well as buildings and dwellings acquired fraudulently will be expropriated.

All the reactionaries who will want to start up again in business by unfair means: repurchase of lands or dwellings from poor people will be combated vigorously and decisively in order to get out of the vicious circle from which the people cannot manage to free themselves. Every piece of land awarded must remain the property of its beneficiary without the least possibility of retrocession. Let those who have acted feverishly recently with the announcement of new measures to assign their many properties even to babies, know in what they are involved. They will be exposed. And the August revolution does not intend to lock itself into bourgeois legalism and into a perpetual new beginning to call people to order. The problem of housing is ticklish enough to handle it humanely, by treating individual interests respectfully.

While expecting to construct on a level to manage later to satisfy everyone in the field of housing, a plot of ground per adult person is amply sufficient under the present circumstances. The "gluttons" and other land monopolists no longer have a place in revolutionary Upper Volta. Those who say the opposite have a choice: keep quiet or go underground. It is the people's watchword!

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UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL, MILITARY TRAINING AT PO--To meet the wishes of a large majority of pupils and militant students of the democratic and people's revolution, the national general secretariat of the CDR /Committee for the Defense of the Revolution/ organized, from 26 to 30 December 1983, a camp for political and military training in the historic city of Po, Nahouri Province. This camp, the first of its type in the history of our country was named "Camp Bationo Balibie," in remembrance of this brave fighter who fell on the battlefield on the night of 4 August 1983 during the people's insurrection against the pro-imperialist regime of the reactionaries Jean Baptiste and Some Gabriel Yorian. Among those taking part in this great meeting of giving and receiving were 290 pupils and students, including 70 young women. /Excerpt/ /Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French
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